Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

AUGUST 16TH 1958 20 CENTS

The State Of Alaska: Partner Or Problem In Canada's North?

BY LAWRENCE G. ECROYD

Sherman Adams Case: Pharisee's Prattfall

BY ANTHONY WEST

What Shakespeare Did To Stratford

BY HUGH GARNER

Does Anyone Benefit From Gasoline Wars?

BY VICTOR CORTI

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Not Victory But Peace: Dag Hammarskjold: Page 14

TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT A GREAT WHISKY

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CALVERT CREATED FOR CANADIAN HOSPITALITY

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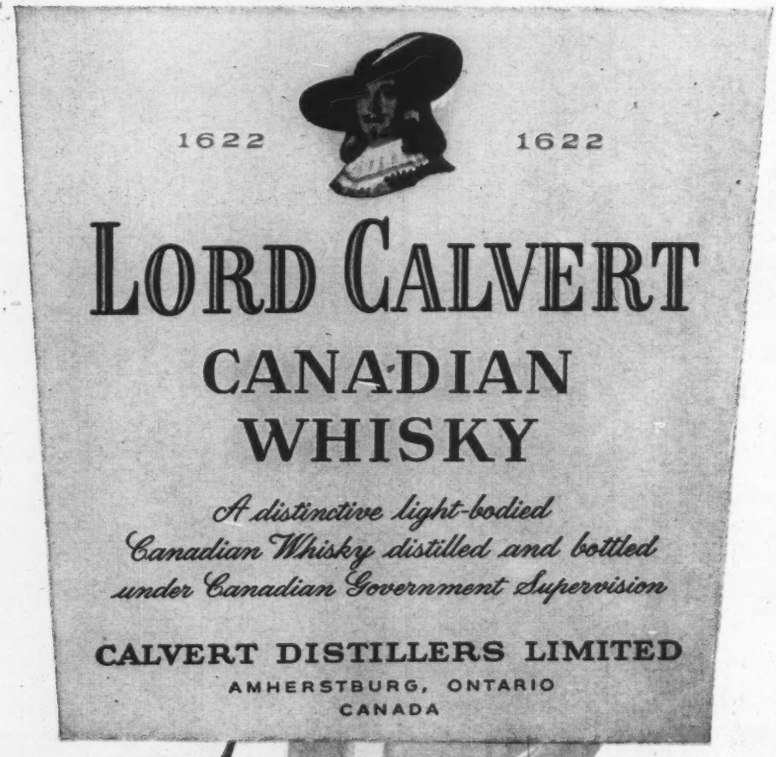

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Letters

The Unitarians

. . . the caption next to the illustration of the present building of the First Unitarian Church of Toronto stating that it "had its beginnings in a donated Yonge Street movie theatre" is not correct.

It is an interesting historical fact that the church was established in 1845 in a discarded Wesleyan chapel on George Street, below Queen Street, later occupied by the then new Cooke's Presbyterian Church. In 1853 the Unitarians with considerable effort built the simple Gothic church on Jarvis Street, occupied by them for nearly a century; a well-known Toronto landmark until it was sold and demolished in 1949. The congregation then occupied the Yonge Street theatre until the new church on St. Clair Avenue was built.

When the Jarvis Street church was built religious feeling ran high and to admit membership often meant social ostracism and even loss of employment. Happily conditions have changed . . .

TORONTO C. W. CRUICKSHANK

The article on Unitarians in Toronto by Hugh Garner runs true to recent form in its studied omission of any reference to the late Dr. J. C. Hodgins, minister of the congregation for over a quarter of a century. He was a man of erudition, modesty, kindliness and honour not easily forgotten.

OTTAWA V. S. STEVENS

. . . As for being "Perhaps" the fastest growing sect in Canada, what of it? It is to be classed with all other American imports, such as Four-Square Gospel, Jehovah Witnesses, Mormonism, Christian Science, and, what have you! . . .

WILLOWDALE H. SULLIVAN COBB

Side of the Angels

I was particularly disgusted with the letter under the heading of the Will to Work. I presume that your correspondent was attempting to be facetious and only succeeded in being stupid and libellous. I thought that the old bogey of the idle Public Servant had been decently buried many years ago.

I have at various times worked for both Federal and Provincial Governments and I can assure your correspondent that people employed in the Public Service work just as hard as in other walks of life, and often put in many hours of overtime for which they are not remunerated . . .

I would say that the average Public Servant displays more intelligence and probably works just as hard as your correspondent from Calgary.

HANEY, B.C. GERRARD A. BING

Boob or Writer?

Your article "Terror in the Kootenay" recalls the fact that the great Leo Tolstoi was the principal sponsor of the original Doukhobor settlement in Canada. As a result, the terrorist Freedomite movement may be said to stem from the great man's particular conception of freedom.

Doesn't this support the thesis of your book reviewer, Robertson Davies that it is quite possible to be an effective writer and a boob as well?

KELOWNA MARY DONOVAN

The Hot (Air) War

Few people will deny that in the recent Middle-East propaganda battle Khrushchev has been winning hands down. Every time the Soviet leader leads with his right, or even his left, one of our boys seems to be leading with his chin.

There's no advantage in being twice as high-minded and freedom-loving as your opponent if he happens to be twice as smart.

OTTAWA WILLIAM BYRNES

Program Please!

Isn't it time that some reputable journal such as SATURDAY NIGHT outlined the program, if any exists, of Civil Defence? As it is, most of us are completely in the dark. What do we do in case of sudden nuclear attack? Head for the cellar? Call on God? Consult the yellow pages?

There seems to be rumor of a plan to evacuate the whole of Metropolitan Toronto to the Huron Peninsula at the first distant early warning. It is to be hoped that the Civil Defence group has worked out the logistics of this scheme, which promises to be roughly like getting the Children of Israel across the Red Sea without the help of Moses.

TORONTO C. J. WILLS

Bullet Proof Vest

The silliest argument against an anti-summit meeting on this continent was the one about the inability of the New York police to safeguard the life of Mr. Khrushchev. If this suggestion had come

from Moscow instead of from New York it would have been regarded as the usual anti-American propaganda for home consumption.

As it is, the Soviet citizen is probably asking himself which particular group is plotting to bump off the Soviet leader? Gangsters, the Southern lynch mob, or President Eisenhower's personal bodyguard?

WINNIPEG T. K. LUND

Dream Cars

Couldn't one of your correspondents investigate the story of the 1000 cars that were ordered for export to China from the Canadian branch of an American motor firm?

According to Chinese Foreign Secretary and Vice Premier Chen Yi, China didn't order the cars at all. Maybe someone else ordered them and the clerk took down the wrong address. Maybe they were ordered by Chiang Kai-Shek and someone mixed the order blanks. Or maybe nobody ordered them. Isn't it possible they were just dreamed up by someone interested in stirring up anti-American feeling? Could be.

WINDSOR LYN FORTESCUE

Bottle Imp

While the temperance forces have been busy at home fighting the establishment of cocktail bars and limiting liquor advertising to nature parables in the street cars, the liquor forces in Brussels are insisting on a 25% cover charge unless liquor is served at the Canadian restaurant at the Belgium Exhibition.

Seems as though when you spend all your energies suppressing the Demon Rum at home, he just pops up abroad.

TORONTO R. T. W. FOSTER

Academe! 'Shun!

I see there is a move on foot to have academic degrees granted by the Royal Military College at Kingston. The step should be regarded with the gravest suspicion—the same suspicion with which for years the military mind has regarded brains of any sort. There can be only one way out and that is to have the RMC degree so identified that it cannot be confused with one issued by an institution of higher learning. We cannot afford, otherwise, to handicap the careers toward command, of the young gentlemen. For the Army, an organization with a gift toward weird and wonderful abbreviation, the task should not be too hard.

VICTORIA ELLIS V. CONOVER

So we are going to have another addition to our lists of "academic" honors. Scholars clutter their title pages with M.A. (Oxon) (Cantab) (Tor) etc. but what will the pill-box pedagogs come up with? What about B.A. (SB) for Square-bashing?

PETERBOROUGH RONALD RAMSAY

Who will look after Erika... where will she go?

This is Erika aged 4. She lives with her aged, broken grandmother. They have known only loneliness and despair. Her parents, driven from their native Estonia, met in a forced labor camp in Germany. Here Erika was born. Broken in health and spirit, her parents died in anguish for the safety of their beloved child. With little more hope than at the beginning, and in spite of utter misery, Erika and her grandmother fled into the Western Zone, driven by a fierce longing for home and roots. Home has been a DP barracks, cold, bare and damp. To them all is lost. There is no chance to emigrate. How long can her sick grandmother look after Erika . . . where will she go?

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B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

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Date..... *Contributions are deductible from Income Tax.*

Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

A Radical Administration

THE RECORD of the Diefenbaker Ministry during its first year of office evidently gives widespread satisfaction, as the latest Gallup sampling of public opinion disclosed that at the end of June 60% of the tested voters, whose views were "decided", bestowed their approval on the policies of the Progressive-Conservative party Its largest percentage of support 63% was in Ontario but it was almost in equally high favor in Quebec, formerly the great fortress of Liberalism, where its percentage of 62% represented a gain of 12% over the figure for the last general election—50%. But the scale of the Government's popularity revealed by this poll does not mean that the number of Canadians, who have a genuine conservative outlook upon political economic and social problems has suddenly doubled in the last two years. It simply means that our present Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker, QC, has duplicated the feat which a famous British politician, Benjamin Disraeli who died Lord Beaconsfield, performed in Britain about a century ago.

Disraeli started his political career as a radical and always had a better understanding of the problems created by the Industrial Revolution than his great rival, Gladstone. But he moved into the camp of the Tory party and through his superlative gifts as a parliamentarian captured its leadership in the face of as much hostility from some of its most influential leaders as Mr. Diefenbaker encountered in the fall of 1956. Once he was in the saddle he proceeded as somebody said "to steal the clothes of the Whigs while they were bathing."

He persuaded, not without difficulty, the Tory party to sponsor a series of radical reforms like the enlargement of the suffrage, and the legal recognition of the trades unions and by dissipating the notion that it was the party of reaction he won for it the allegiance of a large element of the working classes. The success of "Dizzy" as he was called by the public, in popularising the idea of Tory democracy gave his party 23 years of power between 1874 and 1906, when it fell into discredit through its mismanagement of the South African War and other follies.

Like Disraeli Mr. Diefenbaker has a radical background of the western agrarian brand — and he is as loosely anchored to the principles of conventional conservatism as "Dizzy" was. So the real explanation of his Ministry's astonishing popularity with the public is that he has been able to dominate his Cabinet and persuade its members that they will only keep the goodwill of a large body of their present supporters if they forget about the traditional tenets of Toryism and conduct themselves as "a People's Government",

The PM: Duplicating "Dizzy".

which is primarily concerned about the fortunes of the plain folk of Canada.

To this design the oldfashioned Tories in his cabinet and in the country seem to have offered very little, if any, resistance and as a result the Diefenbaker Ministry can, on its record since it took office, be classified as the most radical administration in Canada's history. It is true that it has attempted no revolutionary changes in our political social and economic structures, but it has been wielding the broom of reform with vigorous abandon in many directions.

As a dispenser of enlarged benefits or remissions of taxes, all on a modest scale, it has earned the gratitude of a multitude of people, ordinary taxpayers, old-age and other pensioners, war veterans, civil servants and unemployed workers and it has pacified most of the farmers by its new program of price support for farm products. It has pleased the Maritime provinces by special measures for the improvement of their economic fortunes and Saskatchewan by a generous contribution to the construction of the great dam, on which its people have set their heart. Then it has given some relief from foreign competition to the woollen manufacturers and promised further succor to other industries by strict anti-dumping duties. It cannot be accused of special partiality for great corporations as it has vetoed increases of freight rates for the CPR and of phone rates for the Bell Telephone Co. after they had been authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners, and it has taken summarily into its own hands the management of the CPR's steamship service on the Pacific Coast in order to enforce settlement of a strike.

It is easy to point the finger of scorn at glaring discrepancies between the pronouncements of ministers and their actions. They are never tired of proclaiming their devotion to the system of free enterprise. but they only give it lip service and their expansion of the systems of price supports and subsidies to depressed segments of our economy have entangled the country in a network of inverted socialism, from which extrication will be difficult. During the election ministers waxed eloquent in their denunciation of the wasteful extravagance of the Liberals and gave solemn pledges to replace it by a regime of rigid economy, but they have committed themselves to spend, in the first full fiscal year of their rule, more money than any previous ministry ever spent in a year of peace and to meet by borrowing, the largest deficit in our history. There have been hatched some scrawny economic chickens, which will cause trouble when they come home to roost. Meanwhile the Diefenbaker Ministry has given to the public an impression of industrious activity and serious concern for the welfare of all classes of the community and the striking contrast between its vigorous energy and the rather indolent passivity of the Liberal Ministries of Mr. St. Laurent is largely responsible for its popularity with the voters.

Our Government, however, has been compelled to turn aside from domestic affairs and deal with the problems created for Canada by the sudden crisis in the Middle East and the record of its course of action has not won universal approval. It earned the displeasure of its most ardent supporter in the press, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* by its endorsation of the landings of American troops in Lebanon and British troops in Jordan and it claims credit for extracting from the Americans and British pledges that they would not assist King Hussein of Jordan to assert his authority over Iraq and thereby provoke Russia to intervene on behalf of the new regime in that country. It was also very quick to give its blessings to Khrushchev's sugges-

tion of a summit meeting and the further proposal that it be held under the auspices of the Security Council. The Prime Minister also gave evidence of an ambition to have a finger directly in the international pie by announcing that, if Canada were invited to a summit meeting, he would head her delegation.

But some of these hasty pronouncements in favor of certain actions cannot have been palatable to the governments of Britain and the United States and, as I. Norman Smith has pointed out in the Ottawa *Journal,* they are not in conformity with certain passages in an analysis of the international situation contributed by Sidney Smith to the summer number of the Journal of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Here was one of Dr. Smith's conclusions:

"We (in NATO) look to the benefits which will accrue to us all through the exercise of self-discipline by individual members in formulating their national policies so that they not only avoid working to the detriment of other members, but, in so far as possible are positively helpful to them."

But if the hasty pronouncements of policy which were exuded from Ottawa were not in conformity with Dr. Smith's exhortation to self-discipline, he can plead in extenuation that not he but the Prime Minister made them.

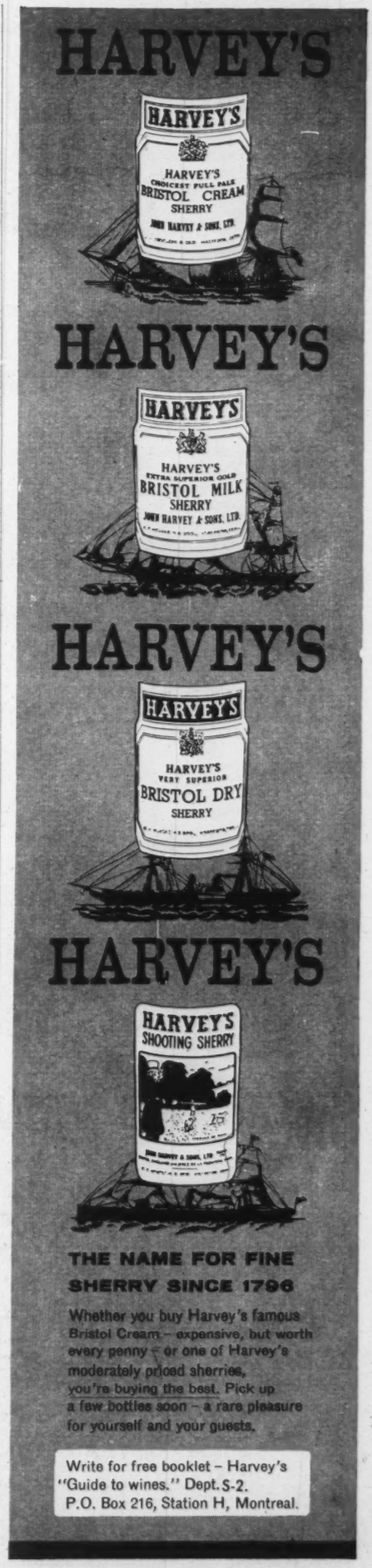
The annual convention of the CCF in Montreal on June 22-25 showed that, although the last election had reduced its representation in the House of Commons from 25 to 8, this party has still considerable vitality. The setback, however, indicated clearly that, as at present constituted, the CCF could not hope to offer a serious challenge to the two senior parties but must be content with filling the same role as the Fabian Society of Britain which, through assiduous propaganda, conducted with great ability, has induced the older parties in the country to recognise the value of many of its reformist prescriptions and give them practical effect through legislation. The reverse also undoubtedly helped to make the 250-odd delegates receptive to the proposal, endorsed by the Canadian Labor Congress at its first convention, that the two organisations should collaborate and enlist the help of other interested groups like farmers' associations in the development of a people's political party. But the unanimous support of the delegates of the CCF to this ambitious project still leaves it in the embryo stage and a prolonged series of discussions and negotiations between the leaders of the different groups will probably be necessary before a harmonious agreement is reached about the plan of organisation and the program of the projected new party.

Statements made by Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan, Claude Jodoin, President of the Canadian Labor Congress, and other speakers suggested plainly that the basic aim of the projected party is to replace the Liberal party as the political instrument of the leftist elements in Canada and Mr. Pearson has more reason to watch with anxiety the progress made in its evolution than Mr. Diefenbaker. In the late election the candidates of the CCF probably secured about 400,000 votes from trades unionists adhering to the Canadian Labor Congress and their dependents but this figure was only about one fourth of the potential voting strength of this section of organised labor. If it could be mobilised solidly in support of candidates of the new party, there might well be a drastic change in the whole political picture with the Liberal party as the chief sufferer.

In the thirties, when the CCF was, as the result of the depression, making converts to its cause and gaining strength in Parliament, many of our wealthier Tories, who had been alarmed by the "New Deal" program propounded by the late Lord Bennett, decided that Mackenzie King was less prone to adventures in radicalism and that under his leadership the Liberal party was the most effective instrument for checking the advance of Socialism. Accordingly, not a few of them forsook their old party and supported the Liberals with their votes and generous contributions. Particularly valuable to Mr. King was the reinforcement which he secured from the transfer of allegiance made by J. W. MacConnell and his powerful paper, the Montreal *Star.*

Today, many of our industrial and financial magnates must be wondering whether Mr. Pearson is not a safer guardian of so-called vested interests than Mr. Diefenbaker but the latter at the moment has won for his party a decisive ascendency in Quebec, where Socialism is rated an unwholesome creed. So in the event of a new Leftist party emerging as a formidable force, the more conservative elements in the Liberal party would be disposed to migrate into the Tory camp, because they could not support Mr. Pearson in a competition for Leftist votes by the advocacy of reforms with a Socialist flavor.

But the success of this new political adventure will largely depend upon the ability of the leaders of the Congress to secure the solid support of its adherents for it and it was noted hopefully by the Ottawa *Journal* that Mr. Jodoin had told the convention that "whatever comes of the new arrangement, unions and union members will be in no way obliged to support any political party unless they want to". The convention also managed to persuade Mr. Coldwell to forswear temporarily his desire for a well-earned leisure and his experienced guiding hand will be very useful in the work of organising the new party.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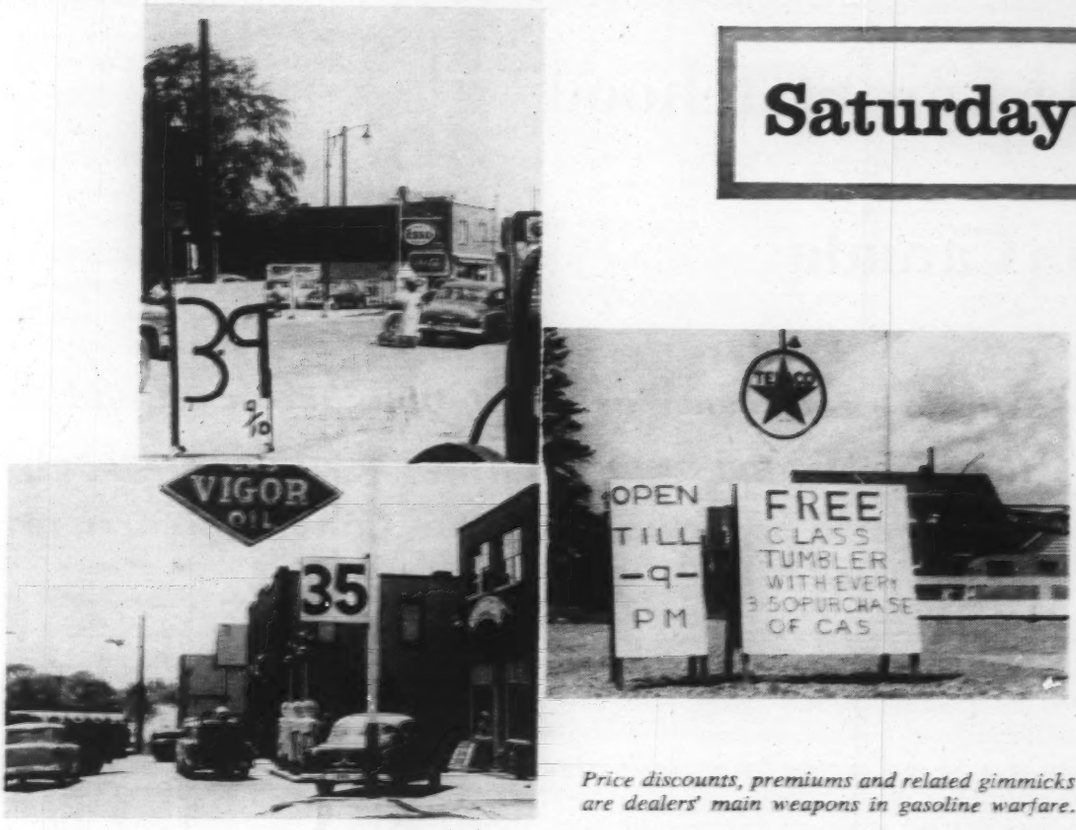


Price discounts, premiums and related gimmicks are dealers' main weapons in gasoline warfare.

Does Anyone Benefit From a Gasoline War?

by Victor Corti

AN INCREASING NUMBER of Canadian motorists are smiling as they pull into gasoline stations to fill up.

The reason for such unusual levity is not hard to discover. For several months gasoline price wars have mushroomed throughout Ontario and in other major cities, such as Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal. But while the Canadian motorist seems eminently pleased with such signs of competition, the gasoline dealers and oil companies say that they most definitely are not. In fact, they hint, somewhat darkly, that cheaper gasoline may ruin the motorist's happy relationship with his favorite service station.

While dealers and oil companies are unanimous in condemning price wars, they are anything but unanimous in agreeing on who is responsible for starting—and stopping—them.

The gasoline station dealer, for example, blames the war on the "dealer down the street". This dealer, in turn blames it on the oil company that sold him the gasoline in the first place. The oil company says it has nothing to do with it, really, and it is just free enterprise between competing businessmen, each trying to obtain a larger share of the market.

But they add that, if there really is a villain, it is surplus gasoline imported from the U.S. by independent companies. This cheap gasoline is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

What Alaskan Statehood Means to Canada

by Lawrence G. Ecroyd

Alaska's emergence as a state may mean an end to the Washington-inspired transportation monopoly and a new opportunity for the Canadian carriers.

WHILE CANADIANS GENERALLY will cheer the achievement of statehood by Alaskans, vaguely recognizing in it an improvement in status for these northern neighbors and fulfilment of a 91-year promise by the USA, its effects on Canada are difficult to predict.

Implications of impending Alaskan statehood, insofar as Canada is concerned, are mainly economic and have their principal emphasis on British Columbia and the Yukon.

Perhaps the most immediate and predictable change will be in the field of transportation—key to development in any country. Alaska has just about the highest freight rates in the world. Out at the end of the supply line, there is not much in the way of backhaul. Alaskans claim that high freight rates are caused by monopoly shipping interests, domination of industry by absentee owners who have had a powerful lobby in Washington DC. Two Seattle steamship companies, both owned by the same family, have had control of Alaskan shipping for many years.

A ton of cargo shipped from Seattle to Honolulu costs much less than to Nome, Alaska—approximately the same distance.

The Jones Act, sponsored by a Senator from the state of Washington, expressly forbids use of Canadian vessels to haul freight or passengers between Alaska and any part of continental USA. It prevents Alaskans from importing goods by water from the USA other than through

A view of Anchorage. Alaska lies in the same latitude as Norway and Sweden which have 12 million population but Alaska is 3,000 miles from markets in industrial areas east of the Mississippi.

the port of Seattle.

Canadian ships serve American ports on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic Coast, but Alaska is discriminated against. The US Supreme Court has ruled that the Jones Act would be unconstitutional were Alaska to become a state. Thus, the date Alaska achieves statehood, the Jones Act dies.

This will provide an opportunity for Canadian Pacific Steamships, Canadian National Steamships and Union Steamships to vie for trade in Alaskan ports previously closed to them.

Repeal of the Jones Act will probably also provide Prince Rupert, BC with a considerable volume of rail traffic and greater use of its port facilities. Goods could then travel from the US midwest and eastern states by rail to Prince Rupert and from there by sea to Alaska.

US transcontinental railroads with termini on the Pacific Coast quote low import-export rates to Pacific Island destinations, but this advantage does not apply to Alaska, which has to pay domestic rates—often twice as high as rates on freight shipped beyond continental limits. Canadian rail rates are not only cheaper, but via Prince Rupert or Kitimat, the distance and time factor to or from Alaska and mid-western and eastern United States points are considerably reduced.

Election of two Senators and a voting Congress representative from Alaska will bring a greater influence to bear on Canada-Alaska matters.

Demand for improved land links between Alaska and its sister states is to be expected, and the shortest route is through BC and the Yukon. Premier Bennett of British Columbia sees this province "benefiting greatly" from Alaskan statehood. "When Alaska becomes a state" said the Premier on hearing the results of the US Congress vote in favour of Alaskan statehood "British Columbia will be the only part of the world between two states of the Union. You can see why I have been so optimistic about northern development."

The provincially-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway already runs from Vancouver halfway to Alaska, and it is expected that the PGE would figure in any rail connection that might be established between Alaska and the US proper. Extra traffic on the present PGE would help considerably to reduce overhead cost from bonded indebtedness inherited for the most part by the Social Credit regime. Extension of the railway would help to open more northerly sections of the Peace River area and the Yukon, giving a stimulus to development, particularly in mining and agriculture. A US commission has been investigating the problem for about a year now.

Highway outlets for locked-in cities on the Alaskan panhandle will be increasingly urged, and this corresponds to Canadian demands for two to four "corridors" through the area which effectively shuts off about 500 miles of coast to the northern half of British Columbia. Mining interests in BC and the Yukon have complained for years that the give-away of a 30 mile wide strip by Lord Alverstone 55 years ago has been a constant deterrent to exploration and development of the mineral-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

Newest and largest addition to the U.S. Heavy black lines define area approved for statehood. Symbols show resources. The shortest land link with sister states is through B.C.

Harvest in Matanuska Valley. Alaska grows 15 per cent of its needs but is capable of producing 80 to 90 per cent.

Kenai Lake. Alaskan tourists crossing Canada should mean extra millions to our economy.

Adams, who always advised the President not to make any public condemnation of McCarthy techniques, got a dose of what he condoned.

Sherman Adams:

Prattfall for a Pharisee

by

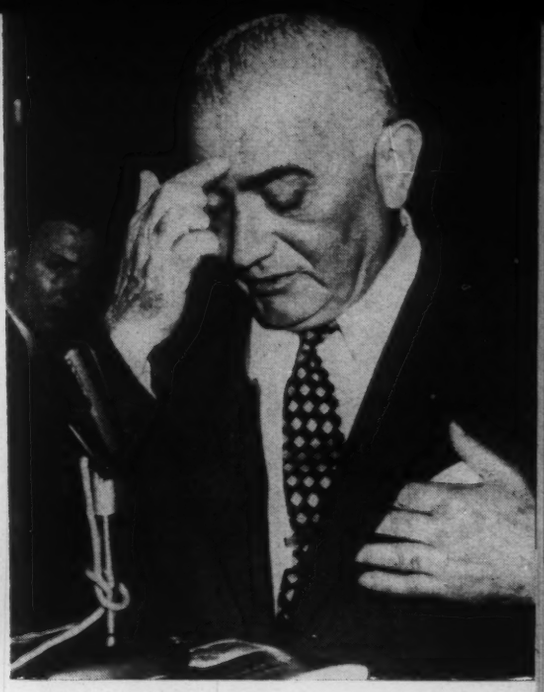
Anthony West

THE EXTRAORDINARY plunge into the dark of the American landings in Lebanon abruptly brought down the curtain on the squalid comedy of Mr. Goldfine and his friendships which had until then been dominating the newspapers. While it was going on, commentators were inclined to make much of Mr. Adams' breach with the austere, characteristically New England traditions of the political clan of Adamses, of which he is a member.

John Quincy Adams was much quoted on the question of gifts, which he refused in measured periods, filled with an overweening sense of his own civic virtue. There was another school of thought which was less surprised that the special assistant to the most avidly gift-taking president on record should have broken with that tradition, than that he should have broken with the more realistic New England tradition exemplified by Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. Butler's immortal declaration of principle was in the form of a boast: "You have heard a good many people call me a damned rascal. But did you ever hear anybody call me a damned fool?" Certainly nobody has ever levelled the first charge at Sherman Adams, but there must be few around who don't now consider him self-convicted of the second.

Mr. Secretary Weeks was giving tongue at some kind of rustic carnival in Vermont the other day and chose to tell the assembled citizens that Mr. Adams had been more cruelly maligned than anybody in public life in modern times, and that when

Mr. and Mrs. Adams with Mr. and Mrs. Goldfine at wedding of Goldfine's son in 1951. Goldfine took Adamses off their pedestal.



Goldfine gropes for an answer to the Committee on Legislative Oversight.

As a man who had endlessly congratulated himself in public on not being as other men, he deserved all he got from the Press, Committee, and delighted Democrats.

all the facts were out, it would be seen that he had been crucified. The general feeling is that as a man who had endlessly congratulated himself in public for not being as other men are in the matter of all the conceivable frailties, he deserved all he got from the press, the House Committee on Legislative Oversight and the delighted Democrats, for free-loading at the taxpayers' expense in the company of such a one as Mr. Goldfine.

There is also an element of poetic justice in the manner of Mr. Adams' cruxifixion, an element which revealed itself when that stern and upright man was stung into making a public statement to the press, from which he usually withdraws the hem of the garment, answering the evidence offered to the Committee by a witness who was clearly a borderline mental case, far gone in paranoid dementia.

Did this witness remind Mr. Adams of anyone it is to be wondered? He should have.

In the days when Republican senators and congressmen were busy dragging up all the dirt they could in the holy cause of unveiling the penetration of the Democratic party by Communism, a host of such witnesses was to be seen trooping in and out of the Committee rooms. When the thing went wild and Senator McCarthy, having called George Catlett Marshall a traitor, having told General Zwicker that he was not fit to wear his uniform and having destroyed the good repute and the peace

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

Private detective hired by Goldfine attorney Roger Robb shows how he found a microphone under door of hotel room.

Baron I. Shacklette, committee's chief investigator, was dismissed following the eaves-dropping incident.

What Shakespeare Did To Stratford

by Hugh Garner

Gift shops do brisk trade as Avon's Bard helps sell English china under Union Jack. Citizens were slow to get on the band wagon but are now convinced the Festival is here to stay.

The old moss-backs who once opposed the Festival are vociferous supporters. In fact, except for the odd introvert, everyone in Stratford is a Festival booster.

IT MAY WELL be that Will Shakespeare saved Stratford, Ont. from economic starvation brought about by the diesel locomotive. If Shakespeare and the locomotive seem far apart, to the Stratford citizens they have always been linked.

Long before a local visionary named Tom Patterson conceived an annual Shakespearian festival for the small Canadian city, William Shakespeare was better known in Stratford than the prime minister. Today, better known than ever, Shakespeare brings to Stratford more than 100,000 tourists between June and September, and according to Thomas Flood, the city's industrial commissioner, these tourists and festival visitors are worth the value of a year-round industrial plant. Along with the tourists, almost another 100,000 people, from Stratford itself, the surrounding area, and in excursions from Toronto, Detroit and other places will visit the Festival Theatre, the Stratford Music Festival, and the Second International Film Festival this year.

But what about the pre-festival Shakespeare? Well, the Bard of Avon was as omnipresent in former years as the Culture Vulture is today, in Stratford. The city (pop. 20,600) straddles the Avon river, and has long been divided into wards named Shakespeare, Avon, Hamlet, Romeo and Falstaff, with its public schools carrying the same names. There has also been a Shakespearian Gardens, an Anne Hathaway Park, a Shakespeare Street, and a large rock across the street from the post office bearing a plaque which mentions that it was the former site of the Shakespeare Hotel. With such a deep-dip baptism in Shakespearian lore, the arrival of the first festival in 1953 seemed like an anti-climax to some citizens, and there was scattered opposition to its founding, especially among the tax-payers. However, today the festival and its ancillary activities have won the approval of the city, and some of the old moss-backs who opposed it are now among its most vociferous supporters.

Shakespeare was always present in Stratford, as shown by street signs.

Stratford and District Trades and Labor Council give Claude Jodoin small bust of Shakespeare as a souvenir of visit.

Stratford railway station got extraordinary face-lifting after C.N.R. president Donald Gordon came to see the opening.

I spent two days walking around the city, interviewing everyone from Chief of Police Alfred T. Day to Dave Robb, the proprietor of a popular pool parlour on Ontario street. Dave told me, "The Stratford Festival has done plenty for the city. Even in my own business—pool, snooker and billiards and a small cigar stand—business during the Festival months has increased until it's now as good as the winter months, which used to be my best." Chief Day, who was mapping out his strategy for the visit of Princess Margaret when I interrupted him, said, "The coming of the Festival has not increased our crime rate one bit. There has been no prostitution or other crime except one case of pick-pocketing since the Festival began. Tyrone Guthrie set up some very high standards when he opened the first season, regarding punctuality of the audience, no eatables in the theatre, parking, and such things, and some of this discipline has rubbed off on the townspeople. There have been no cases of gouging by hotel or motel keepers, rooming-house proprietors or restaurant owners."

I looked into the hotel and restaurant business for myself, and found the following. There are four or five hotels, with the three main ones being the Windsor, Queen's and Empire. The Windsor is looked upon as being the best hotel, with the Queen's having the best dining room. The Windsor has single rooms with running water at $3.50, with other rooms running higher. The Queen's has single rooms minus bath at $5.00 (according to a commercial traveller who was staying there, they are only $3.50 in the off-season). The Empire, where I stayed, has single rooms with running water at $3.00 and $4.00. Rooms in private homes rent at $4.00 for a single, $6.00 for a double, and $7.00 for a room with twin beds. With the advent of the Shakespearian Festival many beautiful motels have been built on the highway approaches to the city, some of them with TV sets in every unit. The Noretta, Imperial, Majer's, Rosecourt and the Travellers Motel being the best-known. On the average a motel room rents for $8.00 a night.

I'm going to get to the diesel locomotives later on, but first let me give you a few impressions of the really beautiful little city of Stratford. I went by train, and when I saw the railroad station I almost flipped. In architecture it is similar to a hundred other branch-line stations in the CNR's Eastern and Maritimes Regions. Built of brick with a gabled roof it could be the station in Truro, N.S., Belleville, Ont. or Levis, Que., except for some recent

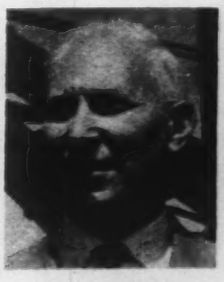
CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

Most Citizens Pro-Shakespeare

HFC's Winterburn
"Can't make up for lost industries."

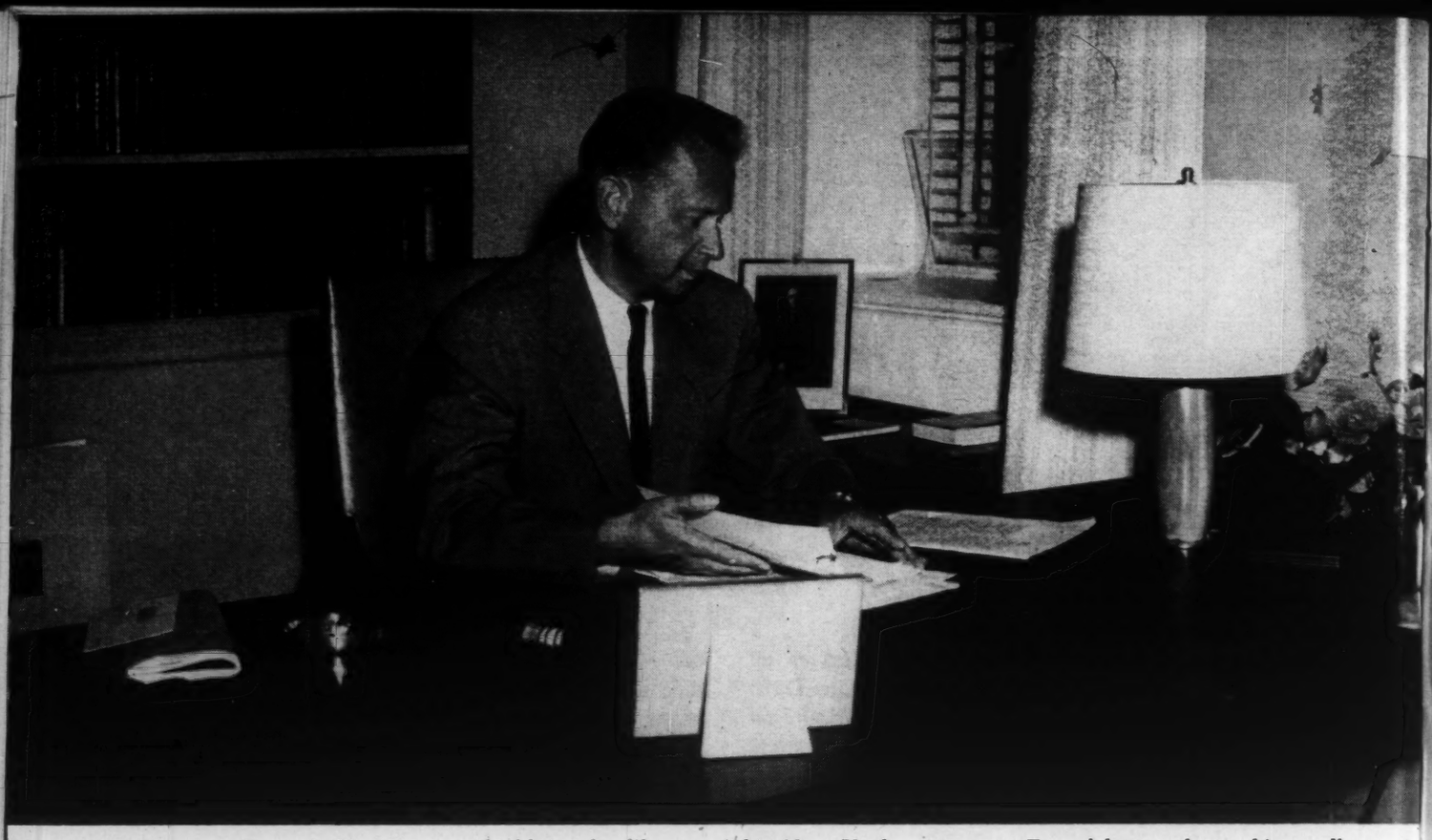
Madeleine Reid
"Nothing to buy but cheap souvenirs."

Police Chief Day
"Only one case of pick-pocketing."



CNR's McKinnon
"Payroll was once over $3,600,000."

Dave Robb
"Pool, snooker, cigar trade up."



UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in the library of his New York apartment. Few delegates know him well.

Dag Hammarskjold:

Not Victory, But Peace

by Harry Rasky

WHILE UNITED NATIONS delegates droned through the summer arguing the Middle East crisis in a multiplicity of languages, scrupulously acting out the punctilio of parliamentary procedure, recording pious platitudes, charging, counter-charging, manoeuvring for political advantage, they did little to deny the popular image of the U.N. as a flabby debating society, an international soap-box.

At the same time, their shuffling inaction threw into sharp focus the footwork of a cool, aristocratic, 53-year-old Swede who is picking up the burdens of responsibility as quickly as they are defaulted by the major world powers.

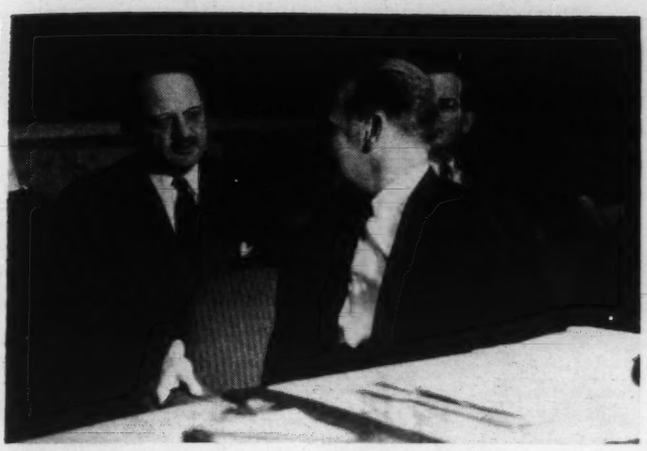
Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold sees himself as a political servant. "Administration is just a tool put at my command," he says. "The Secretary-General cannot function, however, unless he builds up the confidence in him of the delegations. They must see in him an additional and valuable diplomatic instrument."

As the international wrangling becomes more frantic and national reputations more inextricably involved, Mr. Hammarskjold, has become more and more valuable as a diplomatic instrument.

His technique is a delicate one. "The Secretary-General has to be available," he explains, "a man who, the delegations know, can be used to check their own opinions against the opinions of other countries, who will pass on to other delegations, not their confidences, but the conclusions he has drawn from them."

U.S. delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge who has disagreed with the Secretary-General on the effectiveness of the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon, nevertheless pays tribute to Mr. Hammarskjold's "proven skill" in this dodgy kind of diplomacy and feels he can render "highly important services."

"Because of his office," Lodge says, "he can go where no NATO representative will be effective. He can provide a neutral meeting ground for foreign ministers of



Mr. Hammarskjold turns from table to talk with Canada's Major-General Burns, chief of UN Emergency Force.

The Secretary-General confers with the Soviet delegate, Arkady Sobolev, before a Security Council meeting.

contending nations and in explosive situations he can avert imminent danger of war by carrying with him and skilfully exploiting the prestige and authority of the U.N."

Hammarskjold's constant, conscientious neutrality is an absolute requirement of his job. It is an odd kind of compliment to pay a man, but the fact that most men say, "I really don't know what sort of man he is," or "He really has no close friends" is proof that Hammarskjold is sincere in his attempts to maintain icy neutrality. In fact, he has been called "The Glacier". So cautious is he in his utterances, that his own brand of diplomatic talk has been dubbed "Swedish-English". And one Western diplomat referred to him as a "master of calculated imprecision". Newsmen covering the UN became so tired of his complicated diplomatic answers at their press conferences, that in desperation, searching for a yes or no answer they asked him recently if he planned marriage. When they left the conference, which brought out some rarely seen humor, they realized he had managed to evade them again.

For a man who must be regarded as some kind of supreme human being, there is surprisingly little known

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

His job, called impossible by a predecessor, demands an icy neutrality and a kind of unblinking faith in the value of negotiation, compromise and love of life.

(Left) With King Hussein of Jordan in Amman during tour.

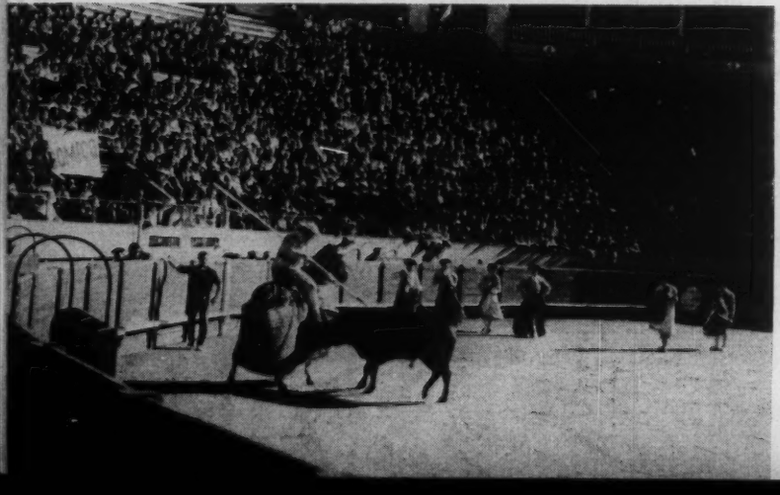
(Right) With President Nasser of Egypt, discussing Suez problems.

Don Quixote and Sancho Panza bid visitors welcome to their land. Behind, two of Madrid's skyscrapers.

The bayfront at Palma, capital of Mallorca, is lined with luxury hotels. Rates range from $7 to $9 a day.

Castle in Spain is the lovely Alcazar at Segovia. It was built in the 15th century and is still occupied.

The true Flamenco is the art of the Spanish gypsy. From childhood they sing and dance in old tradition.



Bullfights take place every Sunday in Palma. The islands are reached easily from Barcelona, by air or steamer. Balearics are popular but never overcrowded.

The wine in Spain "tastes better" if it comes from a "porron" or glass wine jug. With proper technique not a drop is ever spilled.

The cathedral at Santiago de Compostela contains the tomb of St. James the Apostle, is Christianity's third holiest shrine.

Spain Is Now Travellers Favorite

by Homer McK. Rees

SPAIN HAS BEEN in the travel business since 1492, when she organized the first Caribbean cruise, but her first major effort to attract visitors began in 1947.

During the next few years, changes were dramatic. Passport requirements were eased. Customs formalities were reduced. New roads were built. New hotels were opened. The Tourist Department set up information offices in North America

Spanish engineers invented the *Talgo* train and put the "flying caterpillar," as it came to be known, on a daily run between Madrid and the French border. Air service and highspeed Diesel trains were used to link major cities. Transatlantic airlines cooperated by stepping up service to Madrid and Barcelona and steamship lines put their luxury liners into Spanish ports.

To keep prices low, the Tourist Department classified hotels and restaurants, fixing legal limits to the amounts they could charge. Rates in luxury hotels are $7 to $9 a day for room and board; first-class hotels are $4.50 to $6.50. Two dollars is top price for a "table d'hote" meal.

Other prices have risen, but slowly. As a result, Spain is one of Europe's biggest travel bargains. In Madrid I discovered Balenciaga originals selling for one half what they cost in New York and tickets to the opera, symphony or bullfights going for as little as 50c apiece. A quarter buys a ride in a taxi, betting at the racetrack starts at 20c and the subway is 2c. There's an added saving if you buy your pesetas before you go.

Experienced travelers bring back one note of caution: Don't try to "see it all" on a single trip. Spain is Europe's second largest country and takes months to cover completely. You'll have a much better time if you select just one of the four distinct types of vacation that Spain has to offer: the Serious Sightseeing, the Deep South, the Mediterranean or the Atlantic.

As a Serious Sightseer, you make your headquarters in Madrid. Surrounding you are the fabled "plains of Spain" where the rain does *not* mainly stay and the inhabi-

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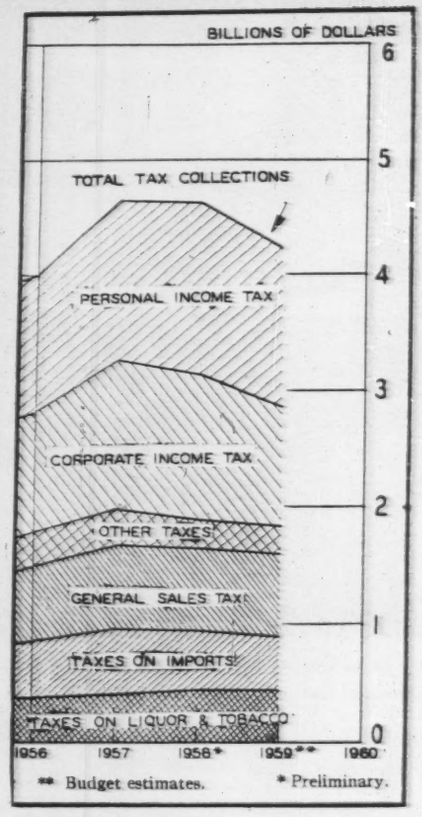
To enjoy the Costa Brava you must be prepared to give laziness the importance it has in life. Sun is hot, water warm and scenery magnificent.



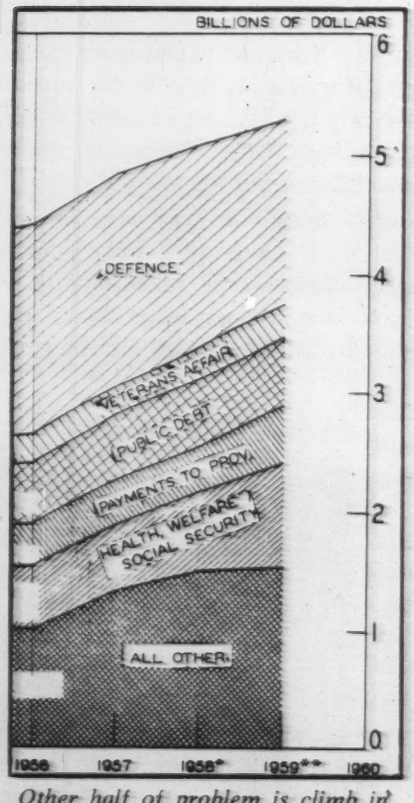
Falling revenues from the biggest income sources form half problem.

High-priced drum beaters are urging Canadians to convert wartime Victory bonds to new higher interest, longer term issues. But conversion merits a close study, despite surface glamor.

by R. M. Baiden

Canada Conversion Bonds:

Powerful Propaganda For Investors



Other half of problem is climb in defence, social security outlays.

IT'S DOUBTFUL IF there is a Canadian anywhere who doesn't know by now that the government wants him to switch his holdings of wartime Victory bonds to the new Canada Conversion Loan bonds.

The propaganda campaign accompanying the federal government's efforts to refinance some $6,416 million in outstanding Victory loans — 40 per cent of the national debt — is the most intensive financial promotion ever staged in Canada. Three advertising agencies (McKim, Spitzer & Mills, J. E. Huot Publicité) are expected to spend $2 million or more by the time the Sept. 15 deadline rolls around. The question, of course, is why is all this sound and fury necessary to convince Canadians of the value of the switch?

There is little doubt that refinancing of some sort was in the best interests of the Canadian government when the Conversion Loan was devised. Bank of Canada figures, for example, show an expected budgetary deficit this year of around $50 million. Next year the deficit is expected to reach more than $600 million. The reason, basically, is higher expenditures in major categories such as defence, public debt charges and health, welfare and social security and lower revenue from personal income tax and corporate income tax.

Complicating this picture is the fact that the wartime Victory bonds mature in 1959 through 1966. The $947 million outstanding 5th Victory Loan matures Jan. 1, 1959; the $1,165 million 6th Victory matures June 1, 1960; the $1,316 million 7th Victory matures Feb. 1, 1962; the $1,296 million 8th Victory on Oct. 1, 1963 and the $1,692 million 9th on Sept. 1, 1966.

With no cash on hand, the government would have been forced to go to

the market for each of these redemptions. This, the government argues, would have been inflationary in that the government would have been competing with other borrowers for the supply of available funds and the result could easily be higher interest rates.

The solution the government hit upon was the Conversion Loan issue. In essence, the plan is that holders of Victory bonds trade them for longer term bonds with, in most cases, a higher rate and a cash bonus.

The new conversion bonds are in four categories: 4½ per cent 25-year maturing Sept. 1, 1983; 4¼ per cent, 14-year maturing Sept. 1, 1972; 3¾ per cent seven-year maturing Sept. 1, 1965 and three per cent, 3¼-year maturing Dec. 1, 1961. Not all outstanding three per cent Victory bonds are convertible in all denominations ($50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $25,000, $100,000, $1,000,000) into any class of Conversion bonds. For example, 8th and 9th Victory loans maturing in 1963 and 1966 cannot be converted into the 3¾ per cent Conversion bonds maturing in 1965. Nor, for example, are the three per cent or the 3¼ per cent Conversion bonds available in "bearer bond" form in denominations of $50, $100 and $500.

The cash bonuses range from $25 (per $1,000 principal amount) for converting the 5th Victory loan (1959) to the 4½ per cent 1983 issue to $12.50 for converting the 6th Victory Loan (1960) to the three per cent 1961 Conversion issue. In each case, the bonus includes accrued interest to Sept. 1. This accrued interest, in turn, may comprise as little as $5.10 of the $25.00 premium for exchanging the 5th Victory bond for the 4½ per cent Conversion bond to all of the $15 premium for exchanging the 9th Victory bond (1966) for either the 4½ per cent 1983 Conversion issue or the 4¼ per cent 1972 Conversion issue.

In effect, then, not all Victory bonds may be converted into all Conversion bonds and not all conversion cash adjustments are bonuses—some are merely normal interest payments.

The massive conversion propaganda campaign indicates the government feels that a great deal of the outstanding Victory bond issues is held by individuals, as distinct from institutions such as insurance companies, trust and pension funds and so on. Public high-powered sales pitches aren't necessary to show institutions how to increase their income.

But is this actually the case? The Bank of Canada gives this breakdown of Victory Bond holdings at May 31: Bank of Canada, $1,300 million; Unemployment Insurance Commission, $300 million; Government, $100 million; chartered banks, $1,400 million and others, $3,300 million.

The campaign, then, is aimed at convincing the holders of $3,300 million in

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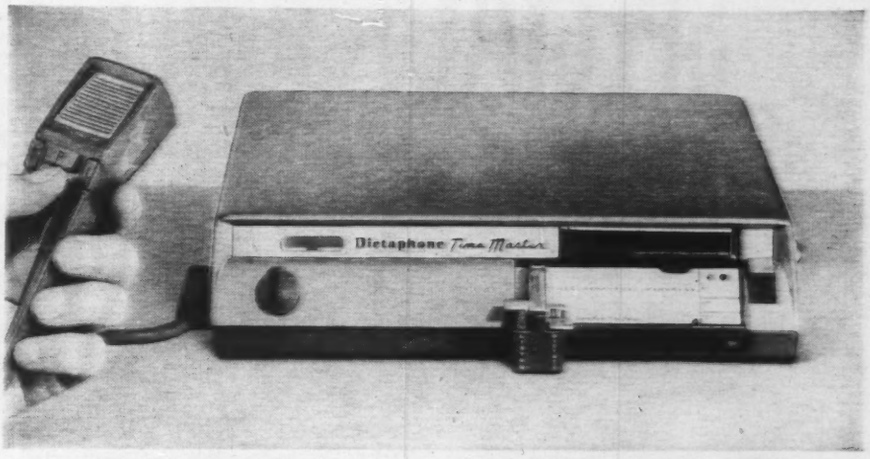
effortless dictation

is what you get with the automatic dictating machine



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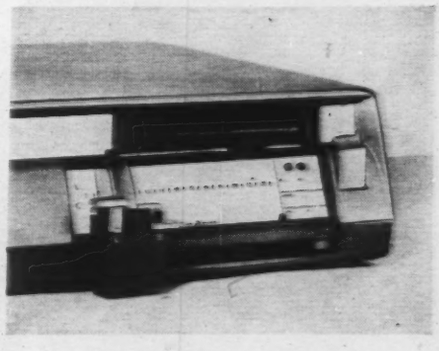

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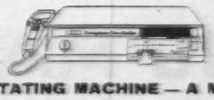
DICTAPHONE  TIME-MASTER

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Records

by William Krehm

THE SPATE OF PROKOFIEV rccordings continues. Behind a rather forbidding name the broader public is discovering a great composer who boldly crossed bridges *without* burning them behind him. Though he pinched and pummeled his instruments in the best, approved contemporary manner — he pioneered that art — he did not forget how to fondle them.

Now that he is dead and it is possible to assess his work in perspective, it appears that the reblooming romanticism of his last years was not entirely imposed by official ukase. Essentially it was a matter of self-realization: for all his feeling for the grotesque and the satiric, his crowning gift was as a melodist.

Prokofiev: Concerto No. 1 Opus 19 for Violin. Isaac Stern with the NY Philharmonic under Mitropoulos. Concerto No. 2 for Violin Opus 63. Isaac Stern with NY Philharmonic under Bernstein, *Columbia ML 5243.*

It is in his writing for the violin that the romanticist in Prokofiev really let himself go. His long, lithesome melodies drape themselves around a fiddle as naturally as those of Chopin did about a piano. Stern — whose star is still rising in the fiddlers' firmament — turns in quite breath-taking performances. Sound good.

Prokofiev: Lieutenant Kije, **Stravinsky:** Song of the Nightingale, Reiner and the Chicago Symphony. *RCA-Victor LM-2150.*

Lieutenant Kije was originally written as the score of a Soviet film with an impishly irreverent plot. A slip of a bureaucrat's pen writing a report to Czar Nicholas I created a "Lt. Kije". To avoid embarrassing the monarch, Kije's existence thereupon had to be established and documented. Prokofiev's score traces the life

tale of the fictitious hero from birth — a military birth, of course, with appropriate fanfare — through love, marriage, drinking bouts, to his solemn burial. It is a bubbling bit of musical narrative worthy of a place beside Kodaly's *Hari Janos.*

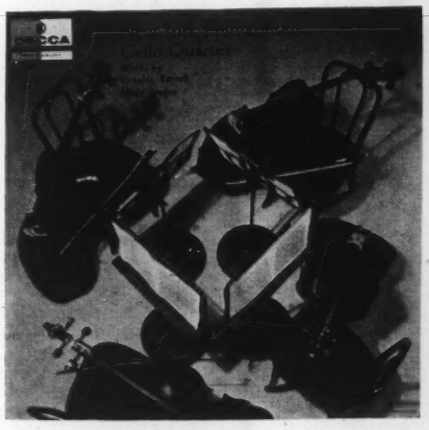
The *Song of the Nightingale* glistens with all the magic palette of Stravinsky's early music. The performances have all the keen brilliance of Reiner at his best. Sound good.

Prokofiev: Love For Three Oranges Suite. Scythian Suite. Antal Dorati with London Symphony, *Mercury MC-50157.*

Two earlier works that illustrate two other facets of Prokofiev's writing: the raw rhythmic savagery in the *Scythian Suite,* and the tart satire in the *Love For Three Oranges.* Good performance. Sound good.

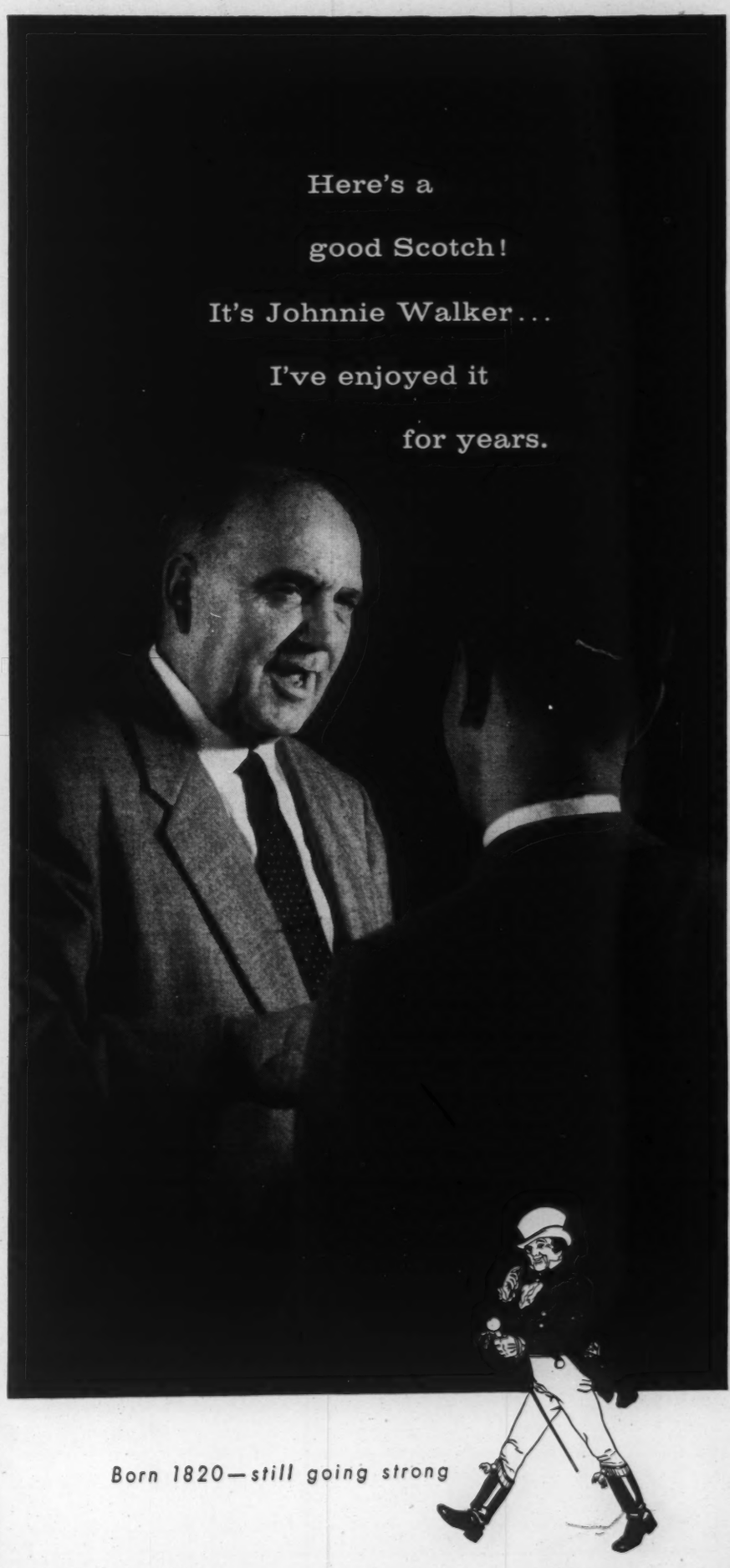
Beethoven: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. Arthur Grumiaux, violin. Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, Eduard van Beinum, conductor. *EPIC LC-3420.*

A good if not lofty reading of a concerto that has a place in every music-lover's library. Woodwind sound is particularly good.



New York Philharmonic Cello Quartet. Emmanuel Moor: Suite for Four Cellos, Opus 95. Bartok: Seven Dances from Fifteen Hungarian Peasant Songs. Vivaldi: Concerto Grosso in D Minor, Opus 3, No. 11. Josef Jongen: Two Pieces. *Decca DL-9946.*

A cello quartet is not a very versatile combination: the unrelieved throatiness of cello tone can smother a work unless it has been specially conceived for such a medium. The Suite of Emmanuel Moor was. Moor was a Hungarian composer residing in England whom Pablo Casals considers worthy of a place beside the greatest composers of any age. This disc reveals him a richly endowed writer in a quite literal Brahmsian idiom. The first movement of the Suite in particular is heart-warming stuff. The transcription of



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the Vivaldi work is less successful, since the transparency of the original violins is lost. A record of special interest to cello-lovers. Performance excellent to fair. Sound good.

Landowska: The Art of the Harpsichord. J. S. Bach: Partita No. 2; Capriccio on the Departure of a Beloved Brother; Fantasia in C Minor. J. K. F. Fischer: Passacaglia in D Minor. *RCA Victor LM-2194.*

The sonorities of the harpsichord and the magistral artistry of Landowska have both been well captured on this disc. Particularly notable are the subtleties of *rubato* with which she brings to life her line. Where most performers slow down or speed up all parts at the same time, she contrives little liberties of tempo with one hand while the other sticks sternly to the printed meter. Since there are only limited possibilities of varying the volume of tone on the harpsichord, such flexibilities of rhythm are all the more vital for bringing warm breath to the music. That is one reason why Landowska's playing is free from the squarishness that is the besetting sin of most harpsichord performances.

Alessandro Marcello: Concerti "La Cetra" Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6. Concerto in D Minor for Oboe, strings and thorough bass. "I Musici" with Sabatino Cantore, Oboe. *Epic LC-3380.*

Alessandro Marcello is no great flickering name in the annals of music. He was brother of the better-known Benedetto, and apparently was born in Venice a year before J. S. Bach. He seems to have devoted himself to mathematics and philosophy as well as to music. But the five concerti on this disc have nothing amateurish about them. They are flushed with the glow of great art, and have a wonderful elegance of contour and texture. That a virtually unknown composer could write works like this makes one wonder what still remains to be discovered of this remarkable period. The performance of "I Musici" is of a great stylistic purity. One of the loveliest records to reach me in months.

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Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"WHAT'S THAT?" asked Ken, pointing to one of the snapshots.

"Something interesting," his father told him. "Old like the pyramids, but they say this is solid right through." The boy examined the picture more closely. "See the man standing there. It must be nearly thirty feet high," he commented. "Tell me about it, Dad."

"Not far off that, but there's not a lot to tell," said his father. "It's a cube of exactly cubical blocks, all the same size. Then they laid a square platform of the same blocks around the base of the cube, just one layer thick."

"Does it mean anything?" Ken asked.

His father shook his head. "Maybe it did when the ancient Kalotans built it. They told me there are just twice as many blocks in the platform part as in the cube itself. That's a lot when the blocks are about twelve inches each way."

For the rest of the afternoon Ken was trying to figure out how many blocks they must have used altogether in that massive structure.

Including the platform, how many would you say? (81)

Answer on Page 44

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

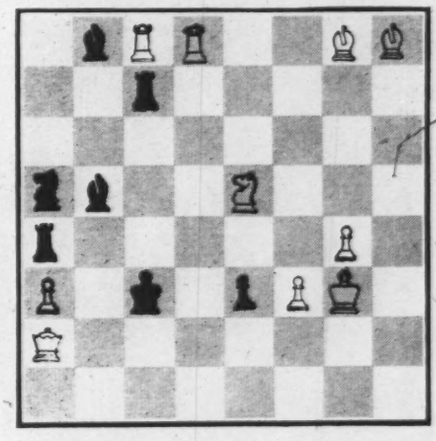
JOHN G. PRENTICE, President of the Chess Federation of Canada, has proved himself a valued devotee in the promotion of organized chess and his contributions of time and means have helped produce important results in recent years.

White: M. Pratt, Black: J. G. Prentice (Vancouver C.C., 1951).

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4; PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. Kt-B3, B-K2; 8. Castles, B-Q2; 9. B-KKt5, B-B3; 10. Q-Q3, QKt-Q2; 11. Kt-KR4?, Kt-B4; 12. Q-Q1, Kt(4)xP; 13. KtxKt, BxKt; 14. P-KB3, B-KKt3; 15. KtxB, RPxKt; 16. BxKt, Q-Kt3ch; 17. K-R1, BxB; 18. Q-Q5, K-K2; 19. B-B4, RxPch; 20. KxR, R-R1ch; 21. K-Kt3, B-R5ch; 22. K-R3, B-B7 d.ch; 23. K-Kt4, R-R5ch; 24. K-Kt5, Q-K6 mate.

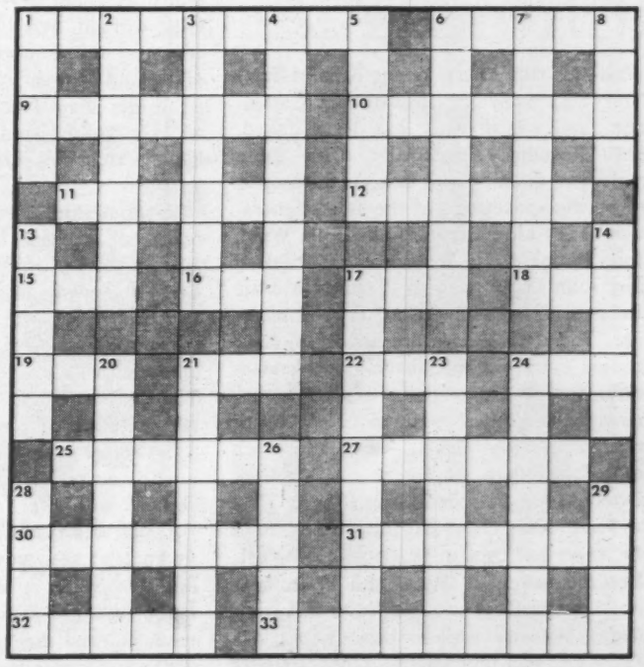
Solution of Problem No. 198 (Buchner). Key, 1. Kt-B8.

Problem No. 199, by F. Gamage. White mates in two. (10 + 7)



Good Pickings

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar



ACROSS

1 Composer with a vegetable and something to cook it in. (9)
6, 6D. Seated bare as this might make one blush so. (2, 3, 2, 1, 4)
9 In which the card player may carry a suit? (4, 3)
10 Ran back and forth in the storehouse. (7)
11 There are no myths about my bathsalts. They turned to rock. (6)
12 Yet 19 can come to an agreement. (6)
15 See 24A.
16 Pat did a bad turn. (3)
17 Ugh! In this it would be trapped. (3)
18 Candies without containers eventually turn to dust. (3)
19 I choke on it as a 4. (3)
21 Was the alien corn grown on a foreigner's? (3)
22 A very unusual bird to be served with broccoli. (3)
24, 15. It's the finish of a woman to take a long time to get along. (6).
25 See 4.
27 See 3.
30 This native starts it by a return of what grows on a toe. (7)
31 A postponement? Peers are upset about it. (7)
32 In conjunction these are as similar in appearance. (5)
33 Looking back it was sugar that made the end of this 4 preferable to its poisonous beginning. (9)

DOWN

1 Another of the "Three Bs"? Ach! (4)
2 Australian bird now defunct? (7)
3, 27. And when she got to the cupboard it was bare of this too, probably. (7, 6)
4, 25. How can great love be warm as this? Cut it up and cook it. (9, 6)
5 This 9 doesn't get the sack for entertaining. (5)
6 See 6A.
7 29 often are when they hold a nut. (7)
8 See 13.
13, 8. When life was green and raw? (5, 4)
14 See 28.
17 What grows on a toe comes to a sticky end. That sweetens it. (4, 5)
20 Toasted at 5 o'clock in England. (3-4)
21 These 4's extremities make the choicest part of 33. (7)
23 Sounds like the crew is the bigger part of this vessel. (7)
24 Reducing 21D to a pulp, serves them right! (7)
26 She is pale and half daft. (5)
28, 14. I ban meals of them. (4, 5)
29 Proverbially similar in couples. (4)

Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

8, 11. A month of Sundays
9 Upheaval
10 Bread
11 See 8
13 Baseball
15 Hector
16, 19. Redden
18 Stumble
19 See 16
22 Finish
23 Suspects
25 Admirably
27 Taunt
29 Meanness
30 Asleep

DOWN

1 Smyrna
2 Invader
3, 28. Theban
4 Puff
5 Thoughtless
6 Haddock
7 Ladylove
12 Faith-healer
14 Lambs
17 Evildoer
20 Pinions
21 Details
24 Tinsel
26 Lose
28 See 3 (448)

Books

by Robertson Davies

Lashing Out and Cashing In

"A hard-boiled muscling-in on culture . . . stridency and self-pity . . . a defeated, reconciled acquiescence that is the last flimsy shelter against complete despondency".

Jacket Design

WHO ARE THE Angry Young Men of England, who have attracted so much attention, and whose work has been linked, not altogether successfully, with those American authors who believe themselves to be the spokesmen of the Beat Generation? They are Kingsley Amis, John Wain, John Braine, Colin Wilson, Stuart Holroyd and John Osborne, with the theatre critic Kenneth Tynan thrown in for good measure. Their work does not appear to have caused much stir in Canada, which means little, for we are apathetic toward literary movements. But they have failed to stir readers in the U.S.A., who are much more alert than we are in such matters. Does Anger not travel well, then?

True, John Osborne's play *Look Back In Anger* has been a success in New York. But the novels of Amis and Wain have not been well received in the U.S.A., and Colin Wilson's philosophical work, *The Outsider,* was immediately recognized for the crypto-fascist mush that it was. On the contrary, some of the Beat writers have gained a respectful critical audience in Britain. The explanation may well be that the Beats write better than the Angries. Certainly some of the Angries are but children in art.

The most recent example to come to hand is John Wain's latest novel, *The Contenders.* It is a flat-footed tale of three youths who start their lives in the Potteries district of Staffordshire; Robert Lamb and Ned Roper are rivals from boyhood, and though Lamb becomes a painter and Roper a pottery tycoon they continue to be so, even to the point of quarreling over the same woman; the tale is told by Joe Shaw, a newspaperman who is content to remain a provincial, but as is so often the case with these humble narrators, we are given to understand that Joe is a better man than his venturesome friends. The story is told pretty well, but it is a plain, unvarnished tale, without overtone; the fact that it concerns the Potteries recalls the name of Arnold Bennett, who wrote vastly better things than *The Contenders* when he was pot-boiling. If this is what the Angry Young Men can do, what is all the fuss about?

Kingsley Amis' three novels have been reviewed in these columns as they appeared. *Lucky Jim* promised well, *That Certain Feeling* was less effective, and *I Like It Here* was a dismal flop. They contained no anger, unless a ham-fisted anti-intellectualism can be so described. The plays of John Osborne might certainly be called angry, but it is a personal anger which seems to spring from jangled nerves rather than any major discontent with life.

Colin Wilson's *The Outsider* was hailed in England as a masterwork when it came out, but when it was succeeded by *Religion and The Rebel* many of the critics recanted, and their condemnation of Wilson was as overdone as their praise had been. The harsh fascist note in his concept of the Outsider was repugnant, and American critics in particular exposed the ricketiness of his whole philosophical structure. Of the Angries only Stuart Holroyd remains as a philosopher with something interesting to say (he is an anti-humanist with a reasoned, if not convincing, point of view) and John Braine as an inventive novelist who may some day do a solid piece of work.

How, then, did the Angries come by their unity and their reputation? The unity seems to be a delusion; as a group they have not much use for one another; they were labelled by the press. Their reputation has been greatly assisted by their spectacular financial success; they lashed out and then, surprisingly, they cashed in. The non-literary public can be interested in writers who make a lot of money quickly. But they must have something in common, and it must be something that at least a part of the public wants. What is it?

An English critic, Kenneth Allsop, has written a book which tries to give an answer. This quotation is important: "The phrase Angry Young Man carries multiple overtones which might be listed as irreverence, stridency, impatience with tradition, vigour, vulgarity, sulky resentment against the cultivated and a hard-boiled muscling-in on culture, adventurousness, self-pity, deliberate disengagement from politics, fascist ambitions, schizophrenia, rude dislike of anything phoney or fey, a broad sense of humour but low on wit, a general intellectual

Jacket Design

nihilism, honesty, a neurotic discontent and a defeated, reconciled acquiescence that is the last flimsy shelter against complete despondency—a wildly ill-assorted agglomeration of credos which, although without any overall coherence, do belong to this incoherent period of social upheaval." It is interesting that Mr. Allsop has not found it necessary to include unusual talent, intellectual power, uncommon sensibility, style, originality or imagination in his comprehensive definition, though it is usually assumed that one or more of these qualities is wanted to make a writer worthy of public attention.

One is tempted to say that the Angries are a passing fad, and that Mr. Allsop's book is an attempt to cash in on that fad, but such a judgment would be superficial. It is true that one can take the books of this group seriously only if one blinds oneself to much better books that are being written in England today by people like Gwyn Thomas, P. H. Newby, Anthony Powell, William Sansom, Colin MacInnes and William Golding—to name but a few from a possible long list.

But the books by the Angries have something in common, which Mr. Allsop calls "the pattern of the social dissentient who is searching for moral coherence and religious belief". There must be many people in England who are interested in sharing this search, rather than in reading the books of writers who have some form of moral coherence and religious belief (or rejection of it) to offer. And this is odd, suggesting as it does that Britain contains a mass of immature beings who are more pleased with their immaturity than anxious to get out of it.

What sort of England is this? Mr. Allsop calls it "a sensitive, emotional, intelligent but wretchedly neurotic society, obedient to protocol beneath the exhibitionist rebelling, and obsessively class-conscious". Frankly, I don't think that can be accepted. That such a society exists in England nobody will deny, but there is also another society which produces and supports the very much better writers I have named (all of whom are comparatively young and write about today and its problems) as well as long-established writers of formidable achievement. I repeat, you cannot work up much enthusiasm for the Angries unless you are prepared to blind yourself to the existence of vastly better contemporary work —unless, indeed, you are prepared to bow the knee to that most abject of critical delusions, that the noisiest, most-puffed writing of the day is necessarily the most contemporaneous.

Mr. Allsop is not the dupe of the Angries, and in his criticism of them he lays about him with a good will. This has provoked one of them, John Wain, to retort in verse, and I cannot give you a better idea of Wain's quality than to reproduce it, from *The Spectator* of June

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In a sort of mixed group like this I was afraid that a few mightn't take to Bright's Canadian "74" Sherry, but not *one* refused a glass! What really thrilled me were the comments that followed—you'd think I'd made the wine myself. Now I've got a reputation for originality and I started a new fad: sherry parties!

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6. The title is *On Being Insulted by a Popular Journalist*:

So this is how it stands: a lout
Can hawk, and gather up his phlegm
And, grinning, spit it in my face
As I walk by; and all without
The fear of censure or disgrace.
His friends see nothing to condemn,
His enemies avert their eyes,
His masters would approve the deed.
Did I foresee when I began
The air so filled with rancorous cries
The granite that rejects the seed,
The spite of every ignorant man?
But patience: those who climb the path
To where those fruits and flowers grow
Which I have travelled far to seek
May never halt or swerve for wrath:
Muse, is it not a boast to show
His spittle hanging from my cheek?

Mr. Allsop, in reply, unkindly suggests that this piece should be earmarked for inclusion in future anthologies along with the works of the Great McGonagall and Amanda Ros. Certainly it is rather shrill in tone for Wain who loves to draw blood in his own criticism. But it makes clear one of the conspicuous characteristics of the Angries—the most conspicuous, surely—which is their orgulous self-regard.

The Contenders, by John Wain—pp. 278—*Macmillan—$2.75*

The Angry Decade, by Kenneth Allsop—pp. 208—*Copp Clark—$4.25*

Books Received

Cruising The Georgian Bay (Kenneth M. Wells)—*British Books—$4.00.*

Bull and Brass (John Foley) — *British Books—$3.00.*

Everyman's Encyclopaedia—*J. M. Dent—$3.75.*

The Human Situation (W. MacNeile Dixon)—*Pelican Books—$0.95.*

The Theory of Evolution (John Maynard Smith)—*Pelican Books—$0.70.*

Wilderness Men (Howard O'Hagan) — *Doubleday—$4.50.*

Brighter Than A Thousand Suns (Dr. Robt. Jungk)—*Doubleday—$4.25.*

The Go Devils (Wayne Mineau) — *British Books—$4.50.*

Saints & Sorcerers (Nina Epton)—*British Books—$4.50.*

Breakspear in Gascony (Eric Linklater)—*Macmillan—$2.50.*

The Necessary Hell (Michael Edwardes)—*British Books—$5.50.*

African Switchback (Nicholas Mosley)—*Ambassador—$5.50.*

Hurt Not the Earth (E. Newton-White)—*Ryerson—$4.95.*

Anthologie De La Poesie Canadienne Francaise—(edited by Guy Sylvestre)—*Beauchemin—$2.50.*

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Undickensian Dickens

WHEN CHARLES DICKENS constructed a serious novel he worked with immense energy, creating an intricate but sturdy structure and driving the points home with that handy Nineteenth Century device, the long arm of coincidence. As it turned out it lasted well into the twentieth century when the movies came along and gave it a new lease on life. However after seeing *A Tale of Two Cities* for the third time one feels that the lease has finally expired.

A Tale of Two Cities has often been described as the least Dickensian of all Dickens' novels. "I have so far verified what is done and suffered in these pages," he wrote at the time, "(that) whenever any reference is made here to the condition of the French people before or during the Revolution, it is truly made on the word of trustworthy witnesses." He felt himself committed in fact to a work of serious historical research and this must have cramped very seriously an imagination that was always gloriously at home with the unverifiable and the grotesque. Unhappily, there are no grotesques here, nor is there a single character who turns up with the sort of Dickensian gag-line that will see him through eternity. Instead, there is a group of screen actors rehearsing scenes of melodrama that might (if the Dickens Fellowship will forgive me for saying so) have been invented by the Baroness Orczy.

Since Charles Dickens was infinitely more gifted in the creation of "characters" than in the slow development of character, the self-imposed discipline of *The Tale of Two Cities* worked to his disadvantage and the results, as the novel emerged in serial form, must have been sadly disappointing to Dickens' followers, who waited in vain for an Alfred Jingle or a Cheeryble Brother to turn up and enliven the gloom of the French Revolution.

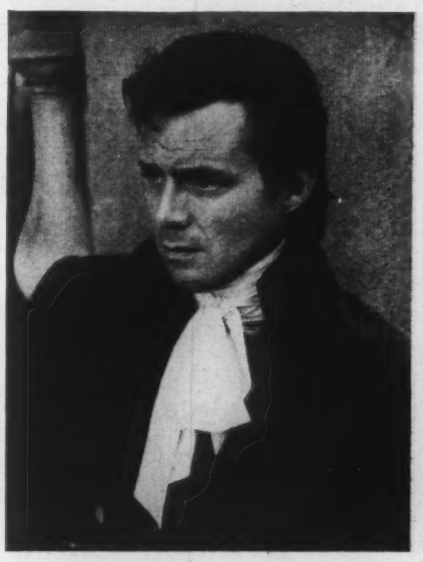
Dirk Bogarde plays the Sidney Carton role which Sir Martin Harvey first created on stage and screen, then handed on to Ronald Colman. Unfortunately Actor Bogarde has neither the noble aquilinity of Harvey nor the histronic presence of Colman. Most of the time he behaves like an angry young man who has got into the wrong century. Lucie Manette is played by Dorothy Tutin, a doll in the least interesting sense of the term. Cecil Parker and Athene Seyler are on hand as a couple of sturdy Britishers who stray into the French Revolution and are outraged to find heads rolling in all directions. The crowds mill about the Bastille, the guillotine goes snick-snick, the awful Madame Defarge flashes her knitting needles, and it all seems rather unreal and far away. Maybe the time has come for *A Tale of Two Cities* to take a far, far better rest than it has ever known.

Ten North Frederick has been publicized as even more sensational than *Peyton Place,* and Erich Maria Remarque's *A Time to Love and a Time to Die* as the *All Quiet on the Western Front* of World War II. Movie-goers are likely to be a little disappointed on both counts.

The Remarque screen adaptation opens with some fairly grisly wartime scenes on the Eastern front. Presently, however, the young hero (John Gavin) is returned on furlough to his native city, where he sets out on a round of provisional refugee centres in search of his missing parents. Before long he runs into a pretty girl (Lilo Pulver) who absorbs all his attention and most of the subsequent running of the film. There are glimpses of the shattered town, of the headquarters of the local Gauleiter, of an Army hospital dominated, for comedy relief, by Keenan Wynn, as a bon vivant inacapacitated by gout, etc., etc.

To a large extent, however, we are asked to concern ourselves with the raptures and despairs of the young people, and this attempt to describe the final demoralization of the Nazi state in terms of a small isolated love affair is a little like trying to engrave the Inferno on the head of a pin — particularly since the lovers are young people of largely undeveloped talent. However Erich Maria Remarque himself turns up before the end, as a deviationist professor in hiding from the Gestapo; and Author Remarque at least acts with plenty of conviction and authority. Much of the detail in *A Time to Love and a Time to Die* obviously comes out of Remarque's own acute and embittered observation, so that it is possible, if only at moments, to catch a glimpse of the Nazi world [illegible] fore it vanished into rubble.

Barbara Nichols and Gary Cooper.



Dirk Bogarde as Sidney Carton.

Various types of social misbehavior are outlined in *"Ten North Frederick"* — seduction, abortion, political skulduggery, middle-aged adultery — but in the writing at least there is a style and adult awareness that distinguishes the work of John O'Hara from that of Grace Metalious.

Actually *Ten North Frederick* is closer in feeling to *The Late George Apley* than to *Peyton Place.* It's hero (Gary Cooper) finds himself, as he rounds fifty, confronted by political humiliation and unsatisfactory marriage, a thwarted love-affair, a daughter who takes up with a particularly unsavory trumpet-player, and a son who wants to attend the Juilliard School of Music, of all places, instead of Yale. George Apley, crowding middle-age and its predicaments, settled down to writing his memoirs. The hero of *Ten North Frederick* takes with increasing enthusiasm to the bottle.

The film marks another stage in Gary Cooper's retirement from romantic parts. If he has shifted roles, however, he has not altered his peculiar casting. He is still Mr. Deeds, whose simplicity and goodness of heart remain invincible against the world's disillusionments. It's a role he could play standing on his head.

It will always be a 'Bon Voyage' with B of M Travellers Cheques!

Gold & Dross

Steel and the future — Storing iron ore in Greenland — Market for nickel and Ungava — Atlas Steels and motors.

Steel of Canada

Anything new about the position and outlook of Steel of Canada?—C.H., Montreal.

The Canadian steel industry is getting a good deal of attention these days from the investment community. Any industry which is unable to use new capital profitably is assumed to be dying on the vine. Conversely, an industry needing large capital injections is assumed to be flourishing. Few Canadian industries are as vigorous as steel, judging by its projected capital needs.

The Steel Company of Canada is this country's largest steel-ingot maker and an important processor of steel into products for retail distribution or for use as components in industry and construction.

Stelco's growth pattern is a lesson in the economics of the steel industry.

Imbalance is a necessary evil in the expansion of a steel plant since various units cannot be enlarged concurrently. Stelco recently brought a new $25-million bloom mill at Hamilton to production. This boosts its rolling capacity to five million tons of steel per year whereas its ingot-producing capacity is only half that figure.

To take full advantage of the new bloom mill, Stelco officials are thinking in terms of 100% additions to coke-oven, blast-furnace and open-hearth capacity, and related facilities for making ingots.

The length of time which such expansion would involve can be judged partially at least, by the company's feat of doubling capacity, from 1.2 million to 2.4 million tons in a period of six years—at a cost of $170 million. This capital program embraced every phase of the operation from the extraction of iron ore from the ground to the finishing of steel.

While the current condition of the steel market suggests some slackening of the company's never-ending program of plant improvement and expansion, students of the company's affairs are not missing the larger targets indicated for the steel industry in market forecasts made by the Gordon commission in 1956. These forecasts estimated Canadian steel consumption by 1980 would double to 14.3 million tons. (Recent peak consumption of 7 million tons has been partly supplied by imports).

Forecasts also look to domestic producer's share of the market by 1980 increasing to 83% from a recent 70%.

To maintain its 43% share of the market Stelco would have to boost its ingot capacity to almost five million tons, or more than twice its present capacity. And observers aren't losing sight of the accompanying implication that facilities for manufacturing—a highly profitable activity—would at least keep pace with expansion in primary steel capacity.

While costs of expanding facilities across the board over a period of years necessarily have to be weighed against the possibility of a number of variants, Stelco officials are thinking in terms of $1.6 billion capital requirements. This suggests an increase in the amount of public financing the company will have to do whereas in the six-year round of expansion surplus earnings were devoted considerably to new capital facilities.

Premium Iron

Is Premium Iron Ores Ltd making any progress?—F.K., Halifax.

Premium Iron Ores Ltd. is working intensively in the Ungava region of Quebec in a program designed to bring its iron ore property into production in the early 1960's.

Initial production rate of 2,000,000 tons of beneficiated iron ore annually will involve an estimated capital outlay of $100,000,000. Plans are to bring production up to 5,000,000 tons a year for an added cost of some $50,000,000. Eventual production of some 10,000,000 tons annually will depend on markets.

All of the ore in two Ungava concessions has been outlined, and large tonnage samples are now being assembled and shipped from the property. Ore reserves are reportedly sufficient to sustain annual shipments of 10,000,000 tons or more of pellets for many generations.

The grade runs about 35 per cent. This will be processed into a concentrate grading 67-68 per cent, which will be agglomerated into pellets for shipment.

Plans call for shipping to Greenland during Ungava's four to four-and-a-half month shipping season, and then shipping year-round from Greenland to Europe and the Atlantic seaboard.

Ungava Iron Ores Co. was formed last year to carry out the venture. It is 50 per cent owned by German interests representing 50% of the iron ore consumption in West Germany. In Germany, iron ore is both short in supply and low in grade, while the country's steel works are expanding.

The other half of Ungava Iron Ores is owned by the concession companies, International Iron Ores Ltd. and Atlantic Iron Ores, Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the International Iron Ores company.

Ownership of International Iron Ores is held 61 per cent by Premium Iron Ores and 10 per cent reach by Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. and Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd. There is also a vendor interest.

It is hoped that senior financing for the project can be arranged by both the German and North American interests.

Ungava Nickel

Did the Ungava nickel belt die a natural death?—T.B., Cornwall.

Not by any means, although considerable of the lustre has rubbed off the area's prospects as a result of developments in the nickel market. This metal has moved into a condition of temporary oversupply, resulting in a 40% cutback in production by International Nickel, the free world's major supplier. Inco is, however, confident enough about the longer-term prospects for the metal to proceed with its $200 million development in Manitoba.

In the meantime, there is some activity in Ungava with at least three companies slated to conduct exploration this season. They are: La Compagnie Miniere de d'Ungava, Raglan Nickel Mines and Murray Mining Corp.

The Ungava nickel area received great publicity last year when American Smelting & Refining (Asarco) went into the area. Elation turned to tears when Ascarco suspended its activity.

It is, however, worth noting that smaller companies frequently take over when larger companies throw in the towel and make a success, partly because of their lower costs. The Ungava district is promising and should not be written off.

Barnat Mines

What developments were back of the price advance in Barnat Mines?—H.D., Winnipeg.

Development results at Barnat, the possibilities of which were discussed some months ago in these columns, have been such as to enlarge the stature of this project considerably. The first holes completed on the new find have suggested the possibility of 10,000 tons of ore per vertical foot with an indicated grade of the

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It's "an apple from the teacher" for the manager of the Royal Bank branch in Kentville, N.S. He's the pupil in the centre picking up pointers on the apple packing business.

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order of $6-6.50 a tons. Since the large widths probably mean costs of only about $3 a ton, it is apparent that the extraction of this ore would be quite profitable.

Additionally, the possibility of further ore disclosures is not to be overlooked. There is an old saying in mining that a good place to look for ore is in the area in which it has already been found. The character of disclosures at Barnat leads to hope for other chances inherent in the property.

Steep Rock

Can you forsee any improvement in Steep Rock?—B. A., Ottawa.

Ore shipment figures from Steep Rock Iron Mines were showing some pick up in June over May, with a further upturn in sales anticipated for July. They depend, of course, on the tempo of the U.S. steel industry.

The steel trade is reportedly showing an interest in the upgraded product the company will turn out in its new treatment plant.

Atlas Steels

Does Atlas Steels look any better?—K.A., London.

Although March-quarter earnings of Atlas Steels Ltd. dipped to 27 cents a share from 98 cents in the corresponding period of the previous year, the second quarter was better. It brought net for the half year to 84 cents a share.

Operations have recovered to 55% of the peak of a year ago from low of 40% or less in February and the company is running at profit whereas at the same level of operations in 1954 it was losing.

The improved tenor of operations reflects a vigorous program of cost cutting and a 23% reduction in inventories in 1957, followed by still further cuts this year.

Base of the cost-cutting program is a system of profit quotas for individual divisions. A profit objective of 6% profit after tax was reportedly met in the June quarter versus 4% in the previous three months.

Operating economies have been facilitated by the continuous-casting process, which the company installed in 1954. This enables the profitable handling of orders formerly uneconomic to book.

With the automobile industry responsible for about 50% of Atlas tonnage and 35% of its sales dollar, the company has considerable to gain from an expected seasonal upturn from auto business in the fourth quarter as a result of the introduction of new models. This could reasonably be expected to push sales for the full year to the area of $32 million and profits to the $1 a share dividend requirements.

Besides the auto industry, Atlas has other important markets in mining (drill steel), dairy equipment and aircraft production. The company is vigorously promoting the use of stainless steel in construction. Its own new administration building is the first in Canada to employ stainless-steel curtain wall.

Beattie-Duquesne

Is there any hope for Beattie-Duquesne Mines?—J.H., Vancouver.

There isn't much hope for Beattie-Duquesne under existing conditions in the copper industry. The red metal tumbled from a price of 50 cents a pound two years ago to about half that.

Beattie-Duquesne sustained an operating loss of $283,646 during 1957.

Although heavy losses from the sharp drop in copper prices forced the mill and the Hunter mine to close, custom roasting of molybdenum concentrates was done at a profit. The custom-roasting contract has been completed. Operation of the mill was suspended when custom shipments from Lyndhurst Mining Co. were terminated.

The company's long-term plan is to maintain the Hunter mine and the mill pending a rise in the price of copper. The roaster will also be maintained so that future custom roasting of molybdenum concentrates will be possible.

Before work at the Hunter mine ceased, a drilling program outlined a zone estimated to contain 500,000 tons averaging 1.6% copper. The property is in Duparquet Twp., Northwestern Quebec.

The balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1957, showed current assets at $174,407, including cash $11,167, concentrate settlement outstanding $26,128 and accounts receivable $137,111. Current liabilities were $539,412 including a partly secured bank loan of $350,000.

Issued capital is 4,861,081 shares of 5,000,000 authorized.

A financial reorganization is obviously in order.

Food Stocks

Would you analyze the investment possibilities of the food stocks?—P.W., Kingston.

Although not comprising a blanket recommendation for food stocks, it must be admitted that the industry has an unusually sound basis for prosperity. Food consumption is quite stable, not withstanding diet fads, and is remarkably insensitive to changes in income. This is considerably different from automobiles, rugs, TV sets, refrigerators and other capital goods.

A great measure of prosperity seems to be in sight for the food distributors—mainly the chain-store operators.

The manufacturing end of the industry

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Effective this issue, ONE HUNDRED new advertisers have entered the pages of SATURDAY NIGHT since September, 1957. We regard this remarkable achievement as further proof of acceptance by advertisers and agencies of the substantial improvements which have been introduced into this publication since April, 1957.

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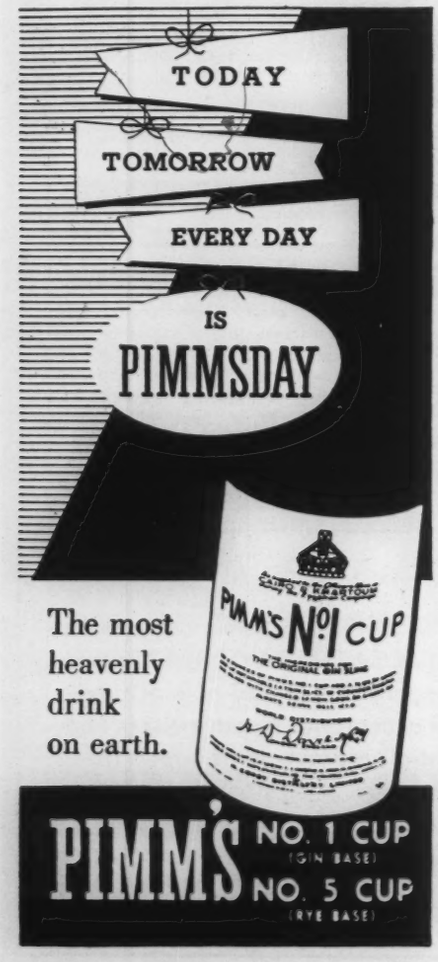

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 284

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1958; shares not fully paid for by the 31st day of July, 1958 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
July 15, 1958.

is flourishing but there is an element of risk in some operations. It can readily be seen that the meat packer for example can be subject to competition because all it takes to get into his industry is a knife and a shed.

With some food products, there are operating risks because of the necessity of buying raw materials in the open market without any assurance of the price to be realized when processed. The manufacturer buying raw materials in an advancing market never knows when consumers are going to resist price advances for the finished product, leaving him holding the bag.

The foregoing will be helpful in appraising the economics of individual companies in the business.

Smelters

Why did Consolidated Smelters pare its dividend?—O. B., London.

Cominco cut its dividend as a result of the decline in the prices of lead and zinc.

The company's latest dividend is 40 cents per share paid July 15th. The previous declaration was January 15; it amounted to 60 cents.

Dividends in 1957 totalled $1.60 per share; in 1956, $1.75.

In Brief

What is the status of Quebec Ascot?—D.B., Quebec City.

Drilling ground in Ontario's Porcupine district for gold and asbestos possibilities.

How is United Keno Hill doing?—F.C., Saskatoon.

Holding its own.

Any change in Robb-Montbray Mines?—B.R., Victoria.

Company is inactive.

How is the outlook for Nickel Rim?—J.G., Windsor.

Somewhat obscure.

What happened to New Highridge Mines? A.A., Calgary.

Now facing the barrier under the name of Combined Metal Mines.

What is the status of Cobalt Cons?—D.T., Kitchener.

Reorganized as Agnico Mines, and increased silver output.

How is Slocan Base Metals doing?—F.M., Kingston.

Inactive pending an improvement in base metal prices.

Is Chesbar operating?—L.A., Ottawa.

Has turned its attention to an iron prospect in Quebec.

McLean and microwave tower.

Who's Who in Business

Cyrus McLean

A Man Must Be Flexible

by R. A. Francis

Capsule comment: This globe-trotting telephone engineer-cum-executive, lately director of foreign operations for General Telephone Corporation, New York, has taken over the presidency of BC Telephone Co.

Cyrus H. McLean's career began here, and he has never been far out of touch with BCT. General Telephone, the largest non-Bell group in the world, owns directly and indirectly about 41% of BCT's common stock, and he has been a director of BCT for some years.

In his new post he will spend less time travelling than he did in the New York job. He was often out of New York 200 days a year, looking after General's extensive interests in Latin America, the West Indies, the Philippines and even parts of Africa. He thought nothing of making a 30,000 mile trip from New York to the Philippines and home via South America, inside a month.

This former baseball player, (catcher for BC Telephone and other teams for 15 years) has returned to BC at a time of tremendous expansion in both local and long distance service. Microwave equipment recently went into service, linking Canada coast to coast. Radiotelephone service up the coast, to ships, and into the interior, is being extended. (It was in the development of the early R/T network that McLean worked in the late 1920's. He joined the company in 1916.) There is also a large program of automation. Distance dialing gear is being installed in Vancouver, Victoria and some smaller points. Automatic gear is replacing the last of the manual exchanges.

Beyond the day to day job of running BCT, Cy McLean is interested in these engineering advances, and in the eventual use of DDD—direct distance dialing. With this method, the subscriber, rather than the local operator, dials direct to his long distance number.

Vital statistics: born in Prince Edward Island Sept. 5, 1898, of a family of three boys and a girl. His parents were of Scottish descent and his father, a farmer, died when he was five. His mother took the family west, finally to Vancouver where Cy McLean attended Central and Lord Tennyson elementary schools and King Edward High School. He followed this with night courses in electricity, and with courses in practical and theoretical telephone work.

Background: he joined B.C. Telephone in 1916. He worked in the plant and engineering departments, and while still a transmission engineer was made radio engineer of Northwest Telephone Co., formed to pioneer radio-telephony.

This work brought him to the attention of the Gary Group, (later merged with General Telephone Corporation) which then controlled BCT. He was moved to Colombia to set up inter-city radio communications and to link the country by radio with North America.

Later he was in charge of Gary's Colombian properties, and then moved through engineering and executive posts to his last job in New York with General Telephone after the merger. He remains president of West Indies Telephone Co., which runs the toll system in Haiti; of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.; of the Dominican Telephone Co.; and vice-president of Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.

He was chairman for seven years of the radio committee of the United States Independent Telephone Association, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is a registered professional engineer in Illinois.

His son John, a telephone and radio engineer, has followed the tradition and become manager of Northwest Telephone.

Attitudes and personality: This is a big, heavy set figure, as a man ought to be who blocked runners sliding into the plate. He's known as a man who is against people who are set in their ways in business. An employee who has had an idea and pushed it, a man with leadership and initiative, can expect to be promoted under Cy McLean. A man who just sweats out his retirement won't get far in the direction of second base.

Living habits: his years of baseball, and some squash and handball today, have given him a physique to handle the long hours. On a plane he sleeps like a child. When a photographer was looking for an angle to shoot him near the rooftop microwave tower, McLean offered to climb the mast with him. The cameraman declined.

He still has his apartment in New York, but this fall he and his wife Monda will move into a comfortable apartment five minutes drive from the Vancouver office. And to keep from spare time idleness, Cy McLean keeps an active interest in photography, color TV, poker, hi-fi, gadgets of any kind, and reading about science.

Current performance. Looking broadly at his job, McLean feels it presents a challenge in two phases, the same two that confront the telephone industry anywhere: keeping up to the needs of growing cities and towns, providing the best service at lowest cost through engineering improvements; secondly, projecting the growth of rural areas, especially in remoter parts of the province, to be ready to serve new communities as they develop.

Commenting on his considerable overseas business experience, McLean remarked: "A man needs to be flexible, operating in areas like Latin America. You cannot begin with a dogmatic set of ideas and expect them to serve you effectively."

It might be a good rule of thumb for the man, or for any executive, in a growing region like BC.

Insurance

by William Sclater

Reliable Company?

Can you tell me if the Economical Mutual Insurance Company of Kitchener, Ontario, is a reliable insurance company in which to place insurance on my house. The agent has offered me a Composite Dwelling policy. Is this rate lower or better than others? — Mrs. McL., Edmonton.

In a business as highly competitive as fire and casualty insurance I would not care to say that a certain rate is lower or better than any other. However, I can say, from my own knowledge and experience, that the Economical Mutual Insurance Company of Kitchener is a sound, reliable and very well-managed company with ample assets.

Whose Fault?

My husband banged into the back of a car that was left in the middle of the road (without lights on) because it had run out of gas. Both my husband's car and the other car were damaged and my husband was injured, losing the sight of one eye. People say my husband should have seen the car and avoided it and he says it had no right to be left there. Please tell me who is at fault and why.—Mrs. C., Hamilton.

If this car which ran out of gas was left in the middle of the road, without lights or warning flares on a public highway after dark, then the person responsible for leaving it there is most certainly at fault for resulting injury. Check your facts carefully and query the Attorney-General's department at Queen's Park re the Highway Traffic Act in such circumstances. If the facts are as stated you should certainly have a lawyer go into the matter immediately for you before any more time is lost.

Wage Earner

I am very interested in income if I was disabled. Recently you mentioned the insurable value of a wage earner and how income drops in the average family on such death. Have you any comparable figures. — E. F., Vancouver.

A good way to view this is the method mentioned by the London Life recently when they pointed out that a man earning $10,000 a year is equivalent to a capital investment of $250,000 producing 4%. Very few of us have $250,000 or anything like it to produce investment income in the event of our being disabled. That is why income insurance is worth careful consideration.

Life Rates

Can we expect life insurance rates to rise so that policies will cost a great deal more when we are ten or 20 years older? — B.T., Kingston.

Unless we suffer some major, unforeseen national calamity I see no reason why life insurance rates should rise. In point of fact one large Canadian life insurance company has just announced a marked reduction in rates and increased dividends to participating policyholders by 19%. In doing so they point out that lower death rates, increased investment earnings and the sale of larger policies have more than offset their operating expense increases and these new cheaper premium rates and bigger dividends to the thrifty are a result.

As this particular company wrote more than $298 million worth of business in the first six months of 1958, this shows a most encouraging trend in the life insurance business to share the advantages with the policyholders. Policies we buy now may well cost us less with the passing years through such increased dividends or lower annual premium rates.

Disability

I am concerned because one of my company's key executives collapsed on the job 18 months ago and may be disabled and unable to work for the rest of his life. As he is only 49 and this was quite unexpected I do not know what to do. I have paid his full salary up till now and saw to it that his life insurance premiums were kept up but I cannot continue to do this. What type of insurance is there to meet such a predicament? — A. L., Toronto.

What you require is an income insurance policy that will guarantee the continuance of a certain decided percentage of an employee's earnings in the event he or she is disabled and unable to work for any prolonged period of time up to lifetime incapacity. One prominent national firm of consulting actuaries offers such a plan to cover employees in several forms of application.

In one outline they show a company with over 100 employees covered with all those earning in excess of $7,500 per annum being provided with 50% of salary for the first five years of total disablement plus 35% thereafter to age 65, to begin six months after disability. In this case such a plan could be keyed to the company pension plan. In another group plan the payment arranged is 50% of normal earnings for lifetime, commencing with the 15th day of disability.

Actually these income protection plans offer wide flexibility that assures that no employee who is crippled or disabled while in a company employ will ever be abandoned and will be looked after, for the duration of disablement until pension age or beyond. Many insurance companies can provide coverage in this field and it is just as well to have it set up as a plan by competent consulting insurance experts who are qualified by experience to advise your proper needs. Your Agent can arrange this.

Sprinkler Test

When should automatic sprinklers in a building be tested and how do you go about checking them to see if they are any good or not — A. K., Winnipeg.

Don't wait till you have a fire to do that. Sprinklers can be affected by adverse atmospherics; corrosion; by being cleaned and by other incidental hazards. The Underwriters Bureau recommends that any sprinkler still in use that was manufactured in the year 1900 or earlier should be replaced without testing and so should sprinklers made by manufacturers who are no longer in business.

If your sprinklers show perceptible signs of being corroded; if they are leaking; or if they have been painted; or if they have been painted and then cleaned of paint, they should be replaced. Paint will cement the cap of a sprinkler and attempts to clean it are not usually successful. Actually any sprinkler that has seen more than 25 years of service should be tested. If they are in a building being re-used after lying vacant with the system possibly subject to freezing they should be tested. So should sprinklers in occupancy conditions such as tannery plants etc. or in the vicinity of salt water be subjected to periodic test.

The method of testing is to send not less than two sprinklers per floor per individual riser system to the Underwriters Laboratories of Canada. Any large plant may send 50 or 60 samples tagged for testing and will gain at least a fair idea of the general condition of the sprinklers in service from the sampling. The test will show the condition to be normal or otherwise and give some indication of the expected efficiency life of the system.

Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

THERE ARE MANY circumstances under which an individual may decide that he should form a limited company. If he has carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages which apply in his particular case, and has made up his mind to incorporate, he must then determine how the company should be set up.

The formality of incorporating a company is a technical legal process, and should be left in the hands of solicitors. There are however, many choices to be made, and in this respect it is wise to arrange a meeting at which the solicitors, auditors and client will be present in order to obtain the greatest possible advantages from the incorporation, with the proper legal safeguards, and to ensure that the wishes of the client are achieved.

Purpose of the Company: Is the company being formed to hold investments, or is it being formed to carry on a business? If it is being formed to carry on a business, what is the nature of the business? Apart from specified statutory provisions, a company is empowered to carry on only those activities specified in its charter. It is important, therefore, that the charter be not too restrictive.

Public or Private Company: If a large company is to be incorporated, and share subscriptions offered to the general public, then a public company should be incorporated. If there are to be only a few shareholders, (not more than 50, exclusive of employees), then a private company should be incorporated. It is not unusual for private companies to have requirements in their by-laws to the effect that no shareholder may transfer his shares without the consent of the other shareholders.

Federal or Provincial Charter? The company may be incorporated under Provincial or Federal legislation. The Federal Company's Act and each of the Provincial Companies Acts are independent statutes and differ in many respects. If most of the business is to be carried on within the confines of one province, it is customary to incorporate under the laws of that province. Where it is anticipated that the company will operate in several provinces, then it may be preferable to form a company under the Federal statute.

Name of Company: In selecting the name of the company, it is advisable to submit a second or third alternate name. Each of the Companies Acts have restrictions in regard to names which may be used, and these are generally to avoid having the public misled, either by the similarity of a name to that of a well-established organization, or by having a name that would imply that the company is a government agency or corporation. It is not a rare occurrence for a name to be rejected.

Formality of Operation: Operating a business as a corporation is attended by more formality than that pertaining to a non-incorporated business. Shareholder meetings and director meetings must be held, and the minutes of such meetings must be recorded in the company's minute books. There are restrictions in respect of the withdrawal of funds from the company, and the directors are governed by the provisions of the company's acts. Also if transactions between the company and its shareholders are not carefully handled, both the company and the shareholders may find that they have an additional tax liability which they did not anticipate.

Capitalization: The amount and nature of the authorized capital must be determined in advance. Except in the cases of corporations intending to issue shares to the general public, the authorized capital does not usually exceed $100,000.00. This of course, would depend on the circumstances in each particular case. It should also be determined what portion of the capital of the company should be paid in by way of loans to the company, preferred shares of the company, or common shares of the company.

It is not unusual for a private company to issue only a nominal amount of common shares, and to have most of the funds paid into the company by way of shareholder loans or for the purchase of preferred shares. One of the advantages of shareholders loans or preferred shares as opposed to common shares, is that funds can be withdrawn from the company by the shareholders either by repayment to them of their loans or by the redemption of preferred shares, without incurring a tax liability.

Preferred shares have many variations. The preference may be as to dividends or capital. The dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative. There is the rate of dividends applicable to each class of preferred shares. The shares may be participating or non-participating in resect of either dividends or capital, and the shares may be redeemable at a premium.

Valuation of Assets: Where an existing business is being taken over on incorporation, careful consideration should be given to the values attributed to the various assets sold to the company. If depreciable assets are sold at more than their depreciated values, then the vendor may be subject to the recapture of capital cost allowance on such assets. Conversely, where the assets are sold at less than book value, a terminal allowance may be claimed by the vendor. Consideration should also be given to the amount to be set up for goodwill, leases, franchises or other assets which may not have appeared on the balance sheet of the proprietorship.

There are two conflicting motives in this matter, and a decision must be made as to where to place the greatest weight. Some people might like to sell their business to the company at the highest possible amount which can be substantiated, and setting up preferred shares or a loan payable in payment thereof. Thus, the principal shareholder will be able to eventually withdraw funds from the company without having to pay any tax thereon. On the other hand, the setting up of maximum amounts for business assets may have the effect of establishing a high value for succession duties in the event of the death of a major shareholder.

Where the principal shareholder has sold depreciable assets to the corporation, the capital cost of such assets to the corporation may not exceed the original capital cost to the proprietor, although it is permissible for the proprietor to be paid a fair value even if this exceeds his original cost. The capital cost of depreciable assets determines the maximum deduction which may be made for depreciation, each year, in computing the income of the corporation.

Assets to be Transferred: Where a business is to be incorporated, it may not be advisable to transfer all of the assets to the corporation. For example, an individual may be carrying on a business in a building which he owns. On incorporation, he may wish to retain the building and sell the other assets to the company, and then have the company pay rent for the use of the building. Here again, the decision depends on the individual circumstances. It may be that in addition to the proprietor, there will be other shareholders in the corporation, and

that the former proprietor does not wish them to have any part of the ownership of the building.

There are other important reasons why an individual may not wish to sell his building to a company. If he sells the building to the company at its depreciated value, then he is not able to be repaid what the building may actually be worth. If he sells it for its real value, then he may be confronted with a serious tax problem in respect of the recapture of capital cost allowance. He may be required to pay tax on the amount he receives over and above the depreciated value subject to certain limitations. He can avoid this problem by retaining the building.

If he keeps the building for the remainder of his life, his heirs will take over the building at the then fair value, upon which amount they will be able to claim capital cost allowance, and there will be no tax on the recapture. If he sold the building to the company, the capital cost allowance which could be claimed by the company would be seriously restricted, and there would be no adjustment for capital cost purposes, for the benefit of his heirs, when he died.

Other Shareholders: Where there is more than one major shareholder in a private company, it is advisable to have an agreement between such shareholders as to the terms of settlement, should one of the shareholders wish to sell his interest to, or purchase the interest of another shareholder. Such agreement should also provide under what circumstances the shares may be purchased in the event of the death of one of the shareholders.

Such agreements are designed to insure that a convenient method exists for the disposition of shares where there is a falling out between the shareholders, or to insure that the widow of a shareholder will be adequately provided for. There are many forms and variations which such agreements can take, and it is only the individuals themselves who can determine their preference, after hearing the suggestions of their professional advisors.

Spain

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tants, on looking around them, accuse Mother Nature of being an "abstract artist." But dotting these plains are the "art towns" of Castile—Avila, Toledo, Segovia, El Escorial and Aranjuez—famed for their monumental cathedrals, castles, walls, monasteries and art treasures. You can take one-day bus tours to any of them at an average cost of only $7, including lunch. Madrid itself has the Prado Museum as well as a number of swank hotels, restaurants, shops, night clubs, theatres, concerts and sporting events. Spring and fall are the best seasons.

The Deep South is what most people expect all Spain to be like — a sun-drenched land of Moorish palaces, bullfighters and Flamenco dancers. Here are Seville, "the Golden"; Cordoba, "the Austere"; and Granada, where the Eucalyptus trees of the Alhambra are "giant fingers toward Heaven requesting silence for the dead." The Deep South is also Spain's winter playground. From Algeciras in the shadow of Gibraltar to Almuñecar and the Hotel Sexi, you can sightsee from open carriages; skin-dive, sail, ride and play tennis; or just laze on a beach in the middle of January, eating lobster and drinking sherry.

If a sun- and sea-bathing, beachcombing type of vacation appeals to you, then you'll find it from April to October along the Mediterranean coast of Spain. The only decision here is where to bathe and where to comb. There are two main areas, the "Costa Blanca" between Alicante and Valencia and the "Costa Brava," north of Barcelona, where "to enjoy yourself," says a prominent Spanish author, "you must come prepared to give laziness the importance it has in life, which is considerable." An hour's flight to the southeast of Barcelona, which is similar to Madrid in size and cosmopolitan flavor, is the isle of Mallorca. Its turquoise waters are a headquarters for the skin-diving set while Palma, its capital, is a headquarters for the International Set.

A holiday in the Atlantic provinces of Spain is a mixture of resort life and off-the-beaten-path touring. The coastline extends from San Sebastian, Spain's official summer capital, to the fjords of Galicia, where cool summer weather and picturesque fishing villages are a specialty. The native bagpipes look anything but Spanish but you'll have as much fun learning to play them as you will experimenting with a pair of castanets in Andalusia. Two sightseeing "musts" are the mediaeval towns of Santiago de Compostela, shrine of St. James the Apostle, and Santillana del Mar, where the hotel is a 15th century palace.

These, then, are the four vacation areas of Spain. There's actually a fifth area—the Canary Islands—but it defies classification. Near the coast of Africa and 650 miles from the southernmost tip of Europe, the Canaries have the climate of Paradise — never too hot for comfort, never too cold for swimming. There's lots to do besides swim — prices are even lower than on the Spanish mainland — but the atmosphere is peaceful and every day can be Sunday afternoon if you like.

On my own trip to Spain, I had sufficient time to explore each of these four vacation areas. One of the things I specifically looked into was tourist transportation. Nowhere did I find it a problem.

In addition to first rate air and rail service, motor coach travel has become highly organized and guided tours leave Madrid almost daily for each part of the country. All-inclusive prices range from $17 to $21 a day.

Private cars are easy to rent, with or without chauffeurs, with or without trailers. "Drive Yourself" rates are moderate: A 2,000-mile, one-month trip in a four-door Spanish "Seat" cost me about $400. Gasoline is 60c a gallon. I'd heard a lot about poor roads but I had trouble finding any. When I did, road gangs were already there making repairs. As for signs, Spain's roads are better marked than our own. There were even signs telling me when to stop and admire the view!

An added advantage to traveling by car is that it gives you an opportunity to stay at the Tourist Department's "Albergues" and "Paradores". The former are modern motels while the latter are full-fledged hotels built into centuries-old castles, palaces and monasteries. Located along main highways and in national parks, they make convenient and often regal places to spend the night.

Bonds

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Victory bonds to switch to Conversion bonds. This total, about half of all the Victory bonds outstanding, includes both individuals and institutions. How much of this do individuals hold? The Bank of Canada says it doesn't know and says it doubts if anybody else does either. Private estimates range from "a relative handful" to about two million.

An official Bank of Canada statement late last month gives a clue, however. The Bank, in announcing that about 40 per cent of Victory bonds had been converted, said sales figures were beginning to reflect interest by individual holders of bonds and by trustees of smaller estates. In other words, there was as yet little converting by the public, or, alternatively, the public had little to convert.

There is no doubt that by "converting" the official propaganda means converting to the long-term 4½ per cent bonds. The most intensive propaganda centres around the argument that the new long-terms enable the three per cent Victory bond holder to "earn 50 per cent more".

As the issue most intensively marketed, the 4½ per cents have caused most comment and have come to be most closely identified with the Conversion Loan issue.

While brokers, banks and other agencies for converting realize they have a good thing in the bond conversion business (commissions range from a full point on the long-terms to one quarter of a point on the three per cent short terms), not all comments are favorable.

The 4½ per cent coupon, for example,

is thought to be too high in some Toronto financial circles. Similarly, the conversion adjustment, or bonus payments, are referred to as "second mortgage" financing.

Cynical observers suggest the entire conversion campaign is, effectively, little more than debt repudiation on a grand scale. Their argument runs along these lines:

Since the early 1940's, the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar has depreciated about 40 per cent. In other words, a person who bought one of the currently outstanding Victory bonds and turns it in now is being paid back at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar. This depreciation has taken place in a period of about 14 years.

The government says this refinancing is part of an anti-inflation program. But inflation is not just a Canadian phenomenon; it affects virtually every advanced country in the world. So is it realistic to expect that Canada will be able to arrest inflationary trends, or for that matter, to slow them significantly? If a dollar can drop 40 per cent in 14 years, how much is it apt to drop in 25 years?

How then do the 4½ per cent 25-year bonds stack up as investments? For an institution, probably first-class. For a private individual there may be more reservations.

For one thing, if inflation is a continuing factor, its effect on an individual's investments will be more significant than its effect on an institution's portfolio. It's easier to raise rates than one's own salary. Consequently, if an investor feels that inflation will be an important factor in the future it is doubtful if he will feel too attracted to any kind of bond. But if he does want bonds to balance out an investment program—and in many cases balance is important—there is no doubt the 4½ per cent coupon is attractive.

But what of the person who has Victory bonds, fears the possibility of future inflation and wants the best deal possible?

He has several choices. He could sell his Victory bonds directly on the open market for a premium or he could convert and wait for a short time until the yield of the long-terms slips back as the price increases next month as some bond dealers expect. Or, on a longer-range basis, he could convert and sit tight for a while in the hope that interest rates will drop and bond prices climb.

Whichever choice seems best, there are a few considerations to keep in mind. For example, an investor exchanging, say, a $1,000 5th Victory loan bond for a 4½ per cent 25-year Conversion bond receives a cash adjustment of $25. Of this, $5.10 represents accrued interest on the Victory loan bond. The remainder is essentially a discount so the investor is really buying his bond at 98, rather than 100. His effective yield, therefore, is not the 4½ per cent coupon rate but 4.50 on 98 or 4.59 per cent. If the price of these bonds rises, as expected, to a premium of a point or more next month, the effective yield could drop to about 4.15 per cent.

It might appear, then, that an investor contemplating the best way to capitalize on his victory bonds would choose to convert to bearer bonds (available about Sept. 2), pocket his cash adjustment and then sell his Conversion bonds on the first market rise.

Gasoline

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available in wholesale quantities, they say, because of a glut on the U.S. market.

The mystery of how gasoline price wars start is no deeper than the mystery of how they stop. Service stations which are competing fiercely one day with price discounts of 8 to 10 cents a gallon will both be selling at "regular" prices the next.

The confusion of who starts price wars is compounded by the retail gasoline distribution setup. There are, for example, three distinct kinds of retail operation. Most gasoline retailers are referred to as "independent" dealers; that is, they own their own stations and buy from one oil company under contract. A growing percentage of dealers, particularly in the larger urban areas, however, are lessee dealers who lease their stations from the oil company and use that company's products. The third category, and also a growing factor, is the jobber. The jobber is the true independent in that he owns his own station and buys gasoline at wholesale prices — or less — from any oil company and sells it under his own name.

The jobber may buy either surplus Canadian gasoline or import surplus U.S. gasoline. His Canadian supplies originate, like U.S. supplies, from refinery overruns and market miscalculations.

While no one can say exactly how important a factor the jobber is in gasoline retailing, import figures of U.S. gasoline give a clue.

U.S. Imports for the first two months this year totalled 2,064,944 gallons, compared with 1,135,258 gallons for the first two months last year. Total sales for all of 1956 were about 3,480 million gallons. Of this total, about 1,320 million gallons were sold in Ontario, the area most affected by the price wars.

Price wars may be as short as a few days or as long as the six year battle in London, Ont. This war started innocently enough when a dealer dropped his price a few cents a gallon. Soon every dealer in the city was cutting prices and at its most intensive, the battle cut prices as low as 30 cents a gallon from the normal 40 to 42 cents.

A breakdown of gasoline costs shows why the oil companies and most dealers are unhappy about price wars.

The gasoline dollar is split three ways, with 54.1 percent going to the oil company, 27.9 percent to the province and 18 percent into the service station operator's till.

From this figure, the dealer gets 1.1 percent net for himself with the rest going to pay wages, rent and supplies.

Out of their 54.1 percent, the oil companies must pay for exploration, refining, research and transportation.

And because neither party thinks it receives a proper share of the split, neither can last indefinitely in a gas war.

Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, lays the blame right at the dealer's door. Since the selling of gas is a highly competitive business they maintain the dealer is free to sell at the price he wants.

"By law, we cannot set retail gas prices for our dealers," says Shell.

But at the same time Shell states it will not allow any of its dealers to enter a war without consulting the company.

Dealers maintain if they don't consult the oil company first, they don't get a subsidy during price wars.

When the wholesale, or tank wagon, price is 35.8 cents per gallon to the dealer, he has to realize at least an eight-cent profit to make a living. But when a war starts, he claims the oil companies fix his price for him or he does not get his subsidy. And without the subsidy he soon goes out of business.

Imperial Oil Ltd. say none of their dealers goes out of business because of a war. They blame recent United States gas dumping as the spark which starts the gas wars.

But the independents don't all buy from the U.S. Sun Oil Company Ltd., for example, blames a major Canadian oil company which supplies to the independent, who in turn takes away their business.

This is the underlying reason for the gas wars, says Sun, who find competitors undercutting their tank wagon price by six cents per gallon in order to sell to independents.

The big five oil companies admit the wars give the consumer a real break. But they all add that fair prices (that is, the higher prices) and a fair profit enable the motorist to burn better gasoline. Octanes of regular and premium gas have been raised by one per cent per year during the past ten years. Premium is now 100 octane, while regular is at 90. Dealers say that cut-rates don't allow them to give top service which car owners expect.

Canada's population is forecast to increase to 27 million by 1980, with a car registration of 8,750,000 vehicles. Will this mean more and longer wars, and would they benefit the consumer?

Not if the industry can help it. The oil companies say they are going to keep

prices high to put out the kind of product the public wants.

Two dealer organizations so far, have gone to the Federal Department of Justice, complaining of unfair practice by oil companies and waving sheafs of documents to prove that an investigation into retail gas selling is overdue.

They say they have examples of lessees being locked out of their stations on 15 minutes' notice, retail price setting and numerous other charges. At present, the matter lies in the hands of the government.

Adams

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of mind of a great many other innocent citizens, planned to turn on the White House by way of exposing Oppenheimer as a Communist infiltrator in the Atomic Energy Commission, it was clearly time for a halt to be called.

President Eisenhower might at that point have denounced McCarthyism and made a stand against the destruction of useful public servants by McCarthy's team of pathological liars and department of justice hirelings. But, largely on Mr. Adams' advice, he followed another course and beat McCarthy to the draw by publicly disgracing Oppenheimer before the Senator could get at him. A principal witness against Oppenheimer, on whose evidence Mr. Eisenhower and his advisors relied when they broke Oppenheimer's reputation and publicly branded him as a potential traitor, was a hireling in the Justice Department's team of professional perjurers called Paul Crouch. Mr. Adams never came out against the use of such witnesses those days, and there was something richly comic in his squeals of outrage when he was the victim. There was also something pleasing about the protests against this witness, a Mr. Fox from Boston, who was under an indictment for criminal libel at the time he gave his evidence, made by the attorney obtained for Mr. Goldfine by Sherman Adams and his entourage.

This personage was none other than the Roger Robb who turned the enquiry on Oppenheimer as a security risk, into a trial and who made no scruple about introducing Paul Crouch's tainted material and a great deal more suspicious stuff made up of hearsay and slander into the record. It was only suitable that on Mr. Sherman Adams' behalf the man who had struck down Oppenheimer should appear to defend Mr. Goldfine, just as it was only suitable that Mr. Adams himself, who had always advised Mr. Eisenhower not to make any public condemnation of the McCarthyite technique of character assassination, should get a dose of what he had condoned.

Outsiders made some show of being shocked to think that a man like Goldfine should be an intimate of a man who is in effect the acting-President of the United States. As a matter of historic fact, Mr. Goldfine is well within the limits permitted to frequenters of the White House by established tradition. General Grant once had little difficulty getting his Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, to put through the appointment of the man he had selected as suitable to be Ambassador for the Great Republic of Madrid. Fish did not think the appointee was the man for the job, on the ground that he had once been given a cheque for the sum of five dollars by him drawn to an account on the Silver Lake Bank. The cheque was not good, not because the appointee did not have an account at the bank, but because the bank did not exist.

Fish showed considerable delicacy in objecting to Daniel Sickles on this ground since he might have preferred to object to him for his more vulgar action in shooting the son of the author of the words of the National Anthem in a Washington street. Sickles had been acquitted of the charge of murdering Phillip Barton Key, largely because of his spirited action in producing his wife's confession of adultery with that person, to justify his action. Perhaps Fish did not like to bring this matter up as one which was to Sickles' discredit, as this would have implied a criticism of Lincoln. Although he had shot Key in the street, Sickles had been such an intimate member of President Lincoln's unofficial family, that when Mrs. Lincoln was under fire over the matter of the leakage of a confidential document to a newspaper, he was the good angel who found a scapegoat and straightened the whole matter out. Murderer or not, he could come and go from the White House as he chose.

Sickles' intimacy with Lincoln and his family was his second intimacy with a president. He had been on similar terms with President Buchanan, in whose term of office he had shot his wife's lover. President Buchanan had picked Sickles, who was then Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to be his Secretary of Legation when he went off to take up his post as Ambassador to the Court of St. James in London. If Buchanan had supposed he was picking an up-and-coming young lawyer of unblemished reputation for the post, he was innocent in the extreme, but he had little excuse for not discovering what sort of man he was dealing with while he was in London.

Sickles' wife was pregnant and unable to travel at the time when he was supposed to set out for his post, so he left her behind to follow on and took with him a presentable whore called Fanny White. As she was notorious under this name in New York, she was called Miss Bennett for the purposes of this excursion and as Miss Bennett, and as the daughter of James Gordon Bennett, she was presented at one of Queen Victoria's drawing rooms. This boyish prank on the part of a man in an official position showed a somewhat staggering irresponsibility, to say the very least, but it apparently made no difference to Buchanan's estimate of him.

Sickles had encountered some difficulty, incidentally, in getting certification for the appointment from William Learned Marcy, the then Secretary of State. Marcy did not think he was quite the man to be a diplomat. He had been indicted for obtaining money under false pretences in 1837 and prosecuted for the theft of a mortgage in 1847. There was a story that he had taken $1,000 in subscriptions to a political magazine and converted them to his own use; and he had been censured by the State Assembly, of which he was a member, for bringing Fanny White up to Albany, from the Mercer Street brothel where she plied her trade, when he came to attend its deliberations. Marcy presumably told all this to President Pierce, when he was explaining his refusal to confirm the appointment, but Pierce didn't care. He liked Sickles, and so he got the Assistant Secretary of State to sign the necessary papers.

Sickles, of course, was an exceptional figure, but at least his career shows how wide the doors of the White House have always been, and how thoroughly in line with tradition President Eisenhower was in standing up for Mr. Adams' right to have what friends he chooses. But if he was in line with that tradition, it was all the same a sad thing that he should have been speaking up for an Adams. During the whole dismal affair a lot of thoughtful people must have been recalling Henry Adams' feelings about General Grant's regime. "He was a great soldier, and the soldier always represented order . . . (his was) the task of bringing the government back to regular practices and of restoring moral and mechanical order to administration". He failed in the task and Henry Adams spoke for the conscience of the American people: "The worst scandals of the eighteenth century were relatively harmless by the side of this, which smirched executive, judiciary, banks, corporate systems, professions and people, all the great active forces of society, in one dirty cesspool of vulgar corruption".

What makes Mr. Goldfine a somewhat portentous figure and gives him a place in history alongside Sickles and the rest of them, is that he took the Adamses off their pedestal and taught them to do what everybody else does. And in a democracy, brother, what everybody does is OK.

Hammarskjold

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about him. His pastimes are mostly intellectual—modern French painting, particularly Braque, the writing of Joyce, Proust Eliot and Rilke. Once he liked to climb mountains; now he walks away his nervous energy at a 100-acre country home near Brewster, N.Y. With his $55,000 annual tax-free income he also keeps an eight-room Park Avenue apartment. Like his comfortable office atop the 38-floor glass and marble secretariat building, it is decorated in neat, neutral Swedish modern.

His most constant companion is neither a diplomat nor a woman, but his chauffeur and bodyguard, William Ranallo, a husky, uncomplicated American who once guarded President Roosevelt. Ranallo, who has breakfast with the Secretary-General, is as tight-lipped as he is. Aside from this one aide, Hammarskjold travels about without an entourage. Inside the UN building he has sometime been seen in the cafeteria lineup, and refuses to have a private elevator. Puffing a slender Dutch cigar, he takes giant steps moving his slim, trim, five-foot-ten frame through the long glass corridors.

During the days of Suez and Hungarian crises of last fall, while others toppled from exhaustion — even satanic, filibustering Krishna Menon collapsed — Hammarskjold never showed fatigue. In characteristic non-commital pose — leaning against his left hand, one finger pointed heavenward, brow furrowed thoughtfully, sandy hair neatly in place — he sat stone-like through long emergency sessions that echoed through the night.

Hammarskjold comes by his poise and patience quite naturally. His wealthy, aristocratic family has supplied Sweden with statesmen and soldiers for centuries. His father followed a straight isolationist path during the first world war. But the young Hammarskjold was not influenced by his father's conservative ways. Albert Schweitzer, the doctor-prophet with his "respect for life" was a more positive influence. He was a boy wonder, chairman of the State Bank at 36, and then head of the Swedish Foreign Office.

In 1953, when the Secretary-General's job came open at the UN, Hammarskjold was virtually unknown outside of his native Sweden. There was a war of words going on at the UN as west and east brushed aside each other's candidates. Trygve Lie was leaving the job under a cloud. Too often he had become emotionally involved. Canada's Lester Pearson was a favorite among western diplomats. But the Russians were against a Commonwealth member. Hammarskjold's name was presented by the French and so quickly accepted by the Russians that others became suspicious.

But during his tenure of office he has walked such a grey path of neutrality that no one could accuse him of any kind of favoritism. What he has done is to make the job more of an "executive" post and less an administrative one. His personal junkets to China and half a dozen trips to the Middle-east have astounded UN observers. Some delegates mutter "he is taking too much on himself". But others say he is trying to build up the role of Secretary-General to add to the moral authority of the UN.

It is much too easy to outline the shortcomings of the United Nations without observing its positive achievements. The world itself is a most imperfect place, but no one shouts we must abandon it. So, the United Nations, no better and no worse than the 81 nations which compose it, is full of flaws. When Hammarskjold took over, there was a tendency of the great world powers to bypass the world organization. Pushing the concept of "a silent service" and "quiet, unemotional diplomacy" he showed that the UN is a useful, powerful instrument which could be adapted to new needs.

His job, called "impossible" by his predecessor, requires a kind of unblinking faith — faith that negotiation and compromise can avoid wars, faith that in a time when man has reached the talent to destroy the earth his love of life will outweigh his urge to kill.

In one of his few public utterances Hammarskjold has said, "This organization grew out of the pain and turmoil of the last war . . . Common to us all and above all other convictions, stands the truth once expressed by a Swedish poet when he said that the greatest prayer of man does not ask for victory but for peace."

Alaska

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Both requests could be achieved by a more westerly highway, running roughly north and south, from which lateral roads could serve Ketchikan, Wrangell and other panhandle cities. To this proposal, there has been some opposition from central British Columbian centres that also have asked for a westerly highway along the "A" route, north from Hazelton on the northern trans-provincial highway which connects Prince Rupert and Prince George, BC. Opponents to the "corridor" idea envisage development trade channelled through the ports of Kitimat and Prince Rupert, with more direct benefit from Canadian operations in the north to central BC cities. The westerly highway is now being constructed southwards from Cassiar BC (which is now connected with the 150 mile Alaska-Canada Highway) and tentatively, the terminus is to be Stewart, BC north of Prince Rupert. Stewart would also prefer the trade to be routed through its port.

The Cinderella-like development of Kitimat has made the Pacific Northwest more conscious of the magic of water-power, and among the main items of economic consideration are the great hydraulic resources of the region. Headwaters and storage basins for huge blocks of low-cost energy exist in British Columbia and the Yukon. The Aluminum Company of America has expressed interest in developing power by diverting flow from the Yukon River through tunnels into the Taiya valley in Alaska, and creating a smelter there at Skagway. In exchange for helping the US establish a $700 million industry in Alaska to compete against the Aluminum Company of Canada that already has a US tariff to contend with, it was proposed by the US promoters that Canadians would be assured of a share of Yukon power. Ottawa has been cool to the proposal. The BC Government, for its part, has encouraged the Frobisher-Ventures interests in the area, to the extent that hydrometric surveys and plans have been made for a gigantic power scheme and metallurgical centre completely within Canada, but with access through the panhandle. Results have been inconclusive to date. Current state of the metals market, and difficulties in establishing a smelter area on Canadian soil with ease of access to tidewater have hampered further development. Complexities of US shipping, immigration and customs laws, the rules of US unions have long vexed Canadian interests faced with the need of access through Alaskan corridors.

The USA has looked with disfavor upon Canadian claims for such access, but Canada has the bargaining power with Yukon water, if it wishes to use it. If obstacles to the Frobisher-Ventures plan are overcome by the use of the port of Stewart, for example, Canada may have to weigh the relative advantages of corridors for other mining interests against the benefits of channelling trade through Canadian ports.

These are not the only economic considerations when the State of Alaska emerges from its deep-freeze with a more aggressive development policy.

It has been said that Canada can look forward to increased trade with Alaskan centres; with increased population, close-at-hand Alaska will be a greater market for Canadian goods. This may be an over-optimistic view. Alaska's need for foodstuffs is cited as a possible market for Canadian growers. Alaska currently grows about 15 per cent of its needs, importing eggs, butter, poultry, pork, lettuce, celery and other fresh vegetables from the USA. Some of these could be supplied from north central British Columbia and the Peace River area. Alaska, however, is capable of producing from 80 to 90 per

cent of its own requirements. With a greater population and improved internal transportation, Alaskan farmers might find it economic to expand their production and be more self-sufficient. Clothing and machinery form two other major types of Alaskan imports. It is highly doubtful if Canada can, from Vancouver or other centres, compete with Seattle and other US cities in these commodities. Present exports and imports between Alaska and Canada are pitifully small, and statehood will not likely change this much. The similarity between the economies of BC and Alaska militate against this.

Basically, Alaska is a prototype British Columbia, having had an earlier start than BC. By 1880, British Columbia had about 30 percent more population and began to extend its lead. The two regions have the same kinds of primary resources, but Alaska is at a much earlier stage of development. The population of Alaska is 215,000—about the same as BC's at the turn of the century. Fishing, mining and forest products form the main industrial wealth of Alaska, and potentially in the same proportion roughly as BC's main resources. Thus, Alaska is a first-line competitor to British Columbia as an exporter of raw materials.

At one time, Alaska supplied seven-eighths of the world's requirements for canned salmon and for years dominated the market. During recent years, however, Alaska's salmon industry has suffered devastating reverses, and the number of canneries has been reduced. In 1956, despite this situation, Alaska's canned salmon pack was just about three times that of British Columbia. Typical of Canada's knowledge of Alaska was a recent Canadian Press despatch that suggested Alaska's growing population could be served by the well-organized fishing industry of British Columbia!

A program of conservation makes it likely that Alaska will be able to increase the pack over the years. An offsetting factor to this competitive rivalry is the probable increase in Alaskan costs of production. Proclamation of statehood will be inevitably followed by elimination of fish traps which have been a highly economic method of catching fish. This, together with high transportation costs, should give BC fish a cost advantage.

Competition from pulp and paper production in Alaska poses a greater problem for the future of BC mills. Alaskan rain forests in the panhandle area contain enough timber to provide on a sustained yield basis one-third of the USA's newsprint needs. Most of this timber is within 2½ miles of ice-free tidewater.

The 400 ton-Ketchikan Pulp Company, started in 1955, is the first enterprise in this field, and is now a going concern. Negotiations are under way with a number of other companies in the plywood, pulp and paper field. How competitive these will be remains to be seen. Among Alaska's main problems are inordinately high labor costs and transportation costs which are reflected in finished product prices. Offsetting these in part, Alaskan officials are making attractive deals in raw materials and are giving tax concessions. Already, the Territorial legislature has approved a tax incentive law to lure new industry. A qualifying industry may be exempted from all local and territorial taxes up to 10 years. This is in marked contrast to BC's actions and may be decisive.

Mining does not appear to offer too much of a competitive threat. Resources of Alaska are in a mineralized zone extending from British Columbia to the Arctic ocean and form the same pattern. Gold is in a relatively static market, coal deposits—while twice the reserves of Pennsylvania—are of an inferior grade and far from a big market, which is already depressed. Interestingly, it was the fear of competition from the vast coal reserves of Alaska that prompted Eastern US coal barons to use their influence with Washington to place Alaska under restrictive reserves and inhibit development.

Base metals have the recurring problems of high transportation costs and distances to markets. Competing production will probably be from high value low-volume mineral products, such as gold, mercury, platinum and radio-active materials. Other items, such as tin and chromite will not be competitive with Canada.

There is a petroleum boom in Alaska right now. Millions are being spent in exploration by a dozen major oil companies among 20 million acres recently opened up in what has been termed one of the world's four great oil provinces. Shows of oil have been found in almost every test well, and commercial oil has been found. Canada could benefit from the traffic involved, and it is not felt that discovery of Alberta-sized fields would have much effect on Canada's position.

Perhaps the greatest impulse felt by Canada upon Alaska gaining statehood will be the influx of tourists en route to their 49th state—the first new one in 46 years. They will go by boat, by air and by land. The last method will give them their longest stay in Canada and should pump extra millions into Canada's economic bloodstream.

Alaskan boosters put the Texans to shame, starting with the fact that Alaska is twice the size of Texas. Pointing to the fact that Alaska lies in the same latitude as Norway and Sweden that have a population of 12 millions, Alaskans compare their rich resources of timber, minerals and fish with those of the Scandinavian countries and say, why not? Overlooked is the fact that Scandinavian countries are 700 miles away from an industrial population of 100 million. Alaska is 3,000 miles away from markets east of the Mississippi. Pacific Northwest states are closer, but have the same extractive economy and competing products. Less than a decade ago, Wilford J. Eiteman, professor of economics, University of Michigan said: "The proposition that Alaska can support millions is fantastic. The assertion that Alaska can support 200,000 or 300,000 people should be classified as extremely optimistic." The president of the University of Alaska, himself a resident of the territory for 40 years, has said that Alaska is not capable of supporting a population of more than two or three times larger than the 130,000 it had in 1949. A Canadian study made some time back indicated that the Yukon territory and northern BC—an area half the size of Alaska—could support a population of six millions.

This much is true, any population growth and resource development of Alaska will have its undoubted effect on Canada, particularly on British Columbia and the Yukon. Some of this will be favorable, some unfavorable. Northern projects, long in the dream stage, have taken on current meaning and new importance.

Canadians saluting the new state of Alaska some time later this year, will be on the threshold of a new era in United States relations and faced with a new force in the economic world.

Stratford

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changes. The Stratford station is the only railroad station anywhere I have been that has its waiting rooms lined with bolted-together individual chromium tubular chairs with green leather upholstery. It has just undergone a face-lifting that has re-sodded its lawns, re-surfaced its platforms and parking lot, re-painted it inside and out, and has added cedar wall-panelling to its interior. From its eaves and platform light-standards hang pots of geraniums, surely the only station in the system boasting such fal-de-ra. When I enquired about it, I was told a story that might be apocryphal, but deserves repeating. Donald Gordon, the president of the C.N.R., came to Stratford at the opening of the 1958 season in his private car hitched on to the Toronto-London train. When he stepped out on the station platform, there was nobody to meet him, not even a red-cap. He was a little put out about this, and hired a taxi to take him for a drive through the parklands along the river, as he wanted to see the swans. Unfortunately, there wasn't a swan in sight that day. Mr. Gordon turned with disgust to the cab-driver and said, "Even the swans are hiding from me."

When he returned to the station he looked about him, and said to the station-master, "This place looks like a pig-pen—clean it up!" According to some of the

Stratfordites there were three shifts at work for two weeks, painting, repairing, re-sodding and re-surfacing. It cost a mint of money, but it gave Stratford the prettiest station in Ontario. Of course, it may have been because Princess Margaret was going to visit the town, but I like to think it was because Donald Gordon didn't see the swans.

For a town that has more visiting intellectuals during the summer than anywhere west of Oxford, Stratford hasn't let it go to its collective head. The juke-boxes contain just as many Elvis Presley and Fats Domino records as any other forward-looking city in North America, and *Green Sleeves* has been forgotten under the dynamic rise of a piece of poof called *Purple People Eater.*

The restaurants are a pretty unimpressive lot, despite a spate of renovations now that their owners are convinced the Festival isn't going to be a one-season phenomenon. Dinners in the best of them run from $1.00 to $1.75, and are worth about half the price in a second-class eatery in most of our bigger cities. The Queen's Hotel is rated as the best place to eat, but the meals are costly ($2.50 and up for dinners) and are skimpy, as if the chef visualizes every festival visitor as a spinster schoolma'am, as many of them are.

James Johnston, asst. to Charles Dingham, publisher of the Stratford Beacon-Herald (circ. 10,265) told me, "The biggest thing that has happened to Stratford since the Festival began is the increase in good hotel and motel accommodations, and the opening of good eating places. Besides these improvements, Stratfordites have become sophisticated, so much so that they were even taking Princess Margaret's projected visit off-handedly.

"Private cocktail parties for 150 to 200 people are not uncommon any more in town, whereas in earlier years 10 or 20 guests was the limit. The ordinary Joe here in town is quite proud of the Festival, and the renown it has brought to our city. The Stratford and district Trades and Labor Council presented Claude Jodoin with a bust of Shakespeare on his last visit. Of course there is the odd person, anti-social, introverted, or what you will, who prides himself on not going near any of the Festival affairs. Believe me, he's in a decided minority."

Mary Joliffe, the Festival's publicity director, is a friendly, uninhibited young woman who succeeds in combining the cultural and theatrical viewpoints under her short-cut head of brown hair. She said, "We play to the ordinary Joe Blow here. Stratford is a tourist attraction today, not a theatrical attraction. We couldn't manage to fill the theatre as we do if we depended only on the culture vultures.

"Most of the gift shops, motels, etc. have been opened by outsiders. The people of Stratford, somehow, didn't seem to believe that we would last. This has always been a conservative town, with the oldest families being the descendants of people brought out from the British Isles as railway officials when the old Grand Trunk was being built. Some of them were lukewarm to us when we first came here, but they have now jumped into the swim, and are among our prize assets. Many of them have VIP's as guests, and they entertain foreign ambassadors, government leaders and others during the festival season."

As you saunter around the city, you are impressed with number of gift shops, which all seem to be doing a roaring business. Madeleine Reid, the proprietor of La Boutique, an arts and crafts shop, moved from Toronto to Stratford two days after this year's festival began. She had run a similar shop, under the same name, on Toronto's Yonge St. Miss Reid is enthusiastic about her future in Stratford. She said, "One of my reasons for moving here was that visitors to Stratford, on their return to Toronto, told me there was nothing to buy here but cheap souvenirs." She hopes to overcome this with Eskimo carvings, oil paintings, and various ceramics loved by the American tourist.

The five-and-ten cent stores in Stratford have gone in for souvenirs in a big way, and one of them was unique, probably in North America, in having a window full of busts of Shakespeare at 59c apiece. On the town's main corner was a booth, run by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which dispenses tourist information, festival literature, and sells post-cards and festival books.

A sign of the times is the old farmers' market place behind the gingerbread-looking city hall, which has now been converted to a parking lot, with a double row of parking meters running down its middle.

Out along Downie St. towards the station, the town undergoes a subtle change. Left behind is Shakespeare, and into view comes the C.N.R. locomotive shops, for many years the economic reason for Stratford's being. These sprawling shops, which once employed 1360 men, are for the time being the biggest employers of labor in the city. Soon, however, they are to be sold, victim of the railway's change from steam to diesel locomotion.

Donald E. McKinnon, general manager, who sits in a plain office in a wooden building against the street, told me: "Today we have a payroll of 850, with 150 men to be laid off on July 11, and 70 a month to be laid off until November of this year. By October, 1959 the number of men still employed will be down to 300. These shops," he went on, "were once the heart of Stratford, and our payroll used to exceed $3,600,000 a year. We would be closed already if it weren't for the fact that we are converting some steam locomotives from coal to oil for the Western Region, where oil is cheap and plentiful." I asked him where he would be going. "Luckily for me," he answered, "I am due to retire next year, after 50 years with the road."

Tom Flood, the industrial commissioner, said, "The closing of the C.N. shops is something we have known about and expected for years. The industrial commission has been planning for it, although we didn't receive definite word from the railway until June 26 of this year. I don't think it will mean a lowering of the population, although certainly some families will leave town, but we hope others will move in to replace them. Up to now Stratford has always had a big labor force, and always jobs enough for everybody. There will be a well-trained work force for any heavy industry that buys the shops."

H. D. Winterburn, the youthful manager of the Household Finance office, was feeling pretty glum about the shutting down of the C.N. shops, and also the shutting down of the Westinghouse small motor plant, which was announced while I was in the town. He said, "I do not think that the Festival or its affiliated endeavors will be able to make up for the loss of income of these people who will be thrown out of work.

J. G. Fraser, assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, told me, "The festival has done wonders for Stratford. In earlier years business in the city was slack during the summer months; now it is booming. Some people don't realize that all the money brought here by visitors filters down through the whole economy. Our current account totals rise sharply during the festival months." When I asked him about the closing of the locomotive shops and the Westinghouse plant, he answered, "I'm sorry to see them close, especially Westinghouse which has only been here a year and a half, but in a way perhaps it is better that Stratford stop being just a railroad town. Having all your eggs in one basket, as we had for years, economically speaking, was not good for the city."

Victor Polley, the assistant general manager and comptroller of the Stratford Festival told me, "The festival employs 51 people on a year-round basis, and 150 during the summer season, not counting the cast. The payroll last year was $400,000, which was shared on the basis of $125,000 to the cast and $275,000 to local employees. We don't pay any municipal taxes. The property our theatre stands on, and the theatre itself is owned by us. The land was deeded to us by the city and the Ontario government. Our attendance last year at the theatre, was 163,432, and to the music festival 13,988. This year we expect to have more than 200,000 visitors."

So, that's the story of what Shakespeare is doing to Stratford. The economic haul may be just as long for the city as those once made by the big steam locomotives that came out of its shops, but in Stratford everyone is enthusiastic, and everyone is a booster.

Editorials

Change In Climate

ONE AFTER ANOTHER, members of the Diefenbaker Government have been confessing that a few months in office have forced them to change their opinions about a number of things. Transport Minister Hees, for example, is now not nearly so sure that unrestricted airline competition is a good idea, and the Postmaster-General finds that the two-a-day mail delivery system he advocated so warmly as an opposition member is not at all practicable.

We applaud these gentlemen for the frankness with which they have admitted their change of mind. We applaud, too, this evidence of intellectual flexibility and freedom from the slavish worship of consistency.

We're still curious, however, about the process of change. Presumably they had not formed their Opposition opinions without considerable thought and research. Yet all this was proved unsound during a year in office. Was all the thinking and talking during the long years in Opposition worthless? Or was it simply lack of understanding of the problems of administration? We do not expect the honorable ministers to answer such questions—but it would make an interesting study in political development if they did.

Road To The East

THE MAIN problem of the West in the Middle East can be simply stated but not simply answered. It is: How can the West work with Arab nationalism instead of against it?

Before we can think clearly about this question, we must get rid of some fusty old notions.

First and most important, we must accept Arab nationalism as a fact and not as a nasty rumor. It inspires the turmoil in the Middle East; it produced Nasser, not Nasser it; Nasser was simply a catalyst. Having admitted its existence, we have two courses open to us: to fight it vigorously or to accept it and try to work with it as subtly as we can. The former course would inevitably mean a bigger military buildup in the area and ultimately war. The second is the sensible course—the one so far taken by the Russians, to our dismay and humiliation.

Talks between the leaders of the great powers may impose some sort of uneasy, short-term peace on the Middle East, but they cannot be expected to remove the Mid-East sense of crisis for more than a little while. The neutrality of this or that nation may be guaranteed and assurances of non-aggression solemnly given. But the interests of the great powers conflict in the Middle East, and the fact of Arab nationalism remains. No Arab leader has the power to stem the flow of nationalist fervor; they are all prisoners of the flood, and their promises are only as good as the mobs in Cairo, Baghdad or Beirut think they are.

The best that we can hope from the talks and debates is enough time to reorient our policies and start the slow, subtle work of trying to turn the nationalist flow our way instead of trying to dam it.

Part of the process will be a memory course. We must remember that statesmanship is not governed by western ideas of morality; that the Middle East is artificially divided into "sovereign" states; that most of these states could not remain "sovereign" without foreign assistance; that the people of the Middle East do not think or act like people in Washington or London or Ottawa—they have different values, different standards, different aspirations; and finally, though it may make our job much more difficult, that the state of Israel was the child of the West and cannot be abandoned, even when most in the need of paternal discipline.

Let In The Light

IT IS GOOD news that Justice Minister Fulton has invited all provincial attorneys-general to meet in Ottawa in the autumn to consider prison reforms. If anything needs reforming in Canada, it is the prison system.

The Federal Government has already introduced a bill to establish a national parole board, as recommended in the report of the Fauteux commission. The bill before Parliament has had only first reading and its details were not disclosed. The Fauteux report suggested the establishment of a five-man parole board with exclusive jurisdiction over paroles for all persons convicted under the Criminal Code. One of Mr. Fulton's proposals is that all sentences over six months be served in federal institutions, which would relieve a national parole board of the touchy job of stepping into provincial institutions.

We hope that this marks the beginning of a vigorous campaign by Mr. Fulton and the provincial attorneys-general to revise Canada's antiquated official attitude towards crime, punishment, and rehabilitation.

Hardening Arteries

ELEVEN YEARS ago work was started on a super-highway that would span Ontario from Windsor to the Quebec border. By the time spring came to Ontario this year, only 175 miles had been completed; 50 more miles will be added by the time the snow flies. The Department of Highways says the job should be finished about 1964—another eight years—but they cannot be serious about their prediction. Parts of the highway already are badly in need of resurfacing.

Particularly in the Toronto area, the completed portions of Highway 401 are carrying a very heavy volume of traffic; two years ago the Toronto bypass, as it is called, was shown to be Canada's busiest road. At the rate traffic is increasing in southern Ontario, the super-highway will be inadequate long before it is finished.

Now Premier Leslie Frost has announced an ambitious $100 million program of road extension for Ontario. The figure is a glittering series of ciphers, but it will not dazzle most of the province's motorists. Except in the Niagara Peninsula, the program will solve few of their problems. Mr. Frost said little about Highway 401, the province's most important traffic artery, except to say that work would be speeded up (a statement that apparently surprised the Department of Highways). But he did say that "the province is going out after business and proposes to develop traffic from the United States." This seems to be the inspiration for the new program.

New bridges and approaches will make it much easier for U.S. tourists to get into Ontario. Some of the bottlenecks in the southwestern part of the province will probably disappear. But with the neglect of such high-volume arteries as Highway 401, and the vigorous improvement of the two-lane road system, the over-all effect of bringing in more U.S. cars to join the increasing number of Ontario vehicles will be to make it that much more difficult for everybody to move around the more densely populated parts of the province.

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